

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919

Twenty-Four
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 194

STIRRING TRIBUTE TO FORCES FROM SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Canadian Premier Delivers a
Moving Eulogy on Navy and
Army in Closing Hours of
Second Session of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 8.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, prorogued the second session of the Thirtieth Parliament at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. In the closing hours of the session, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, spoke a moving eulogy on the officers and men of the Canadian Navy and Army, ending with a resolution which was seconded by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition, in an equally eloquent speech, general applause greeting both honorable members.

In the course of his oration Sir Robert said:

"On many occasions in this House the valor and the deeds of the Canadian military forces in this war have been recognized in eloquent terms; but hitherto there has been no resolution expressing our pride in their glorious achievements and our gratitude for their notable service in the cause to which our country has consecrated its effort for five years. That effort infinitely surpassed all our first anticipations. The path has been long and the task at times seemed almost overwhelming, but the end came with the dramatic suddenness of the beginning; and already we have welcomed back to our shores the major part of the splendid forces that went beyond the seas to maintain the first line of our defense against the barbarous aggression of foes who deemed themselves invincible.

Premier's Visit to Trenches

"Last March, I traversed in France and Belgium the district around Ypres, where the first Canadian division, in the face of overwhelming numbers, and of horrors previously unknown in civilized warfare, held its own until the German hosts were turned back from their threatened march to the Channel. For us that story will never grow old. Then I visited the scene of many a stubborn conflict during that terrible summer, in which the standard set by the first division was never relaxed. Afterward I passed through the desolation of many a town and village where Canadian valor and determination had made themselves memorable in the years of conflict that followed. Later I was privileged to see the country where the Canadian corps constituted the spearhead of the great attack that shattered the German menace against the lines of communication through Amiens. And then we went to Arras and followed the path of the Canadians in breaking the Quent-Drocourt line; thence on to the Canal, past the Bourlon wood and finally to Cambrai. Time did not permit us to continue our journey to Valenciennes or to Mons on which our soldiers hurled the Germans on the very morning of the armistice.

"The story of the last hundred days is well told in the dispatch of Sir Arthur Currie, already placed on the table of the House. One significant and outstanding fact is enough. During a period of a little more than three months, the Canadian forces with the splendid assistance sometimes of one and sometimes of two British divisions, fought and, more than that, defeated 47 German divisions, nearly a fourth of the entire German army. Of these no less than 15 divisions were so thoroughly defeated that they were never reconstituted. During these hundred days the path of the Canadians was the path of victory.

Work of Railway Corps

"But in France I saw something more. I saw the less spectacular but equally necessary and effective work of the Canadian railway corps, of the units which held the lines of communication. I met Canadians who, in the flying service or the like, had brought notable service to the allied cause and honor and distinction to their country. Everywhere I saw Canadian organization.

"No tribute would be complete which overlooked the glorious and unselfish service of our womanhood, of whom not a few yielded up their lives for their country's cause. Let us not fail to remember those other Canadians who, in our own naval forces or in those of Great Britain aided in the great task of guarding our commerce and ending the menace of the submarine; those also in many varied occupations whether in Canadian or British service did their part as opportunity and occasion called them.

"A tribute also is due to the men skilled in science who went forth from our shores and whose notable contribution in felling the undersea fleet of the enemy has not yet been fully told or adequately appreciated. "And shall we forget those who reluctantly remained in Canada or in Great Britain at the command of duty, chafing under their desire to see service at the front; who during long hours and through lonely vigil toiled incessantly at tasks which lacked the inspiration of active service, and sometimes under unjust and unworthy reproach, when in truth their most intense desire was to join their comrades in the fighting line. I have spoken to Canadians who served in

British units. Let us not forget the distinguished service of many British officers who were attached from time to time to the Canadian corps, and whose names are inseparably associated with its record and achievements.

"There is one great essential in the development of a citizen army into an effective fighting organization. That essential is an adequate appreciation and acceptance of discipline. This lesson the Canadians learned very early in the war and it ever served them in good stead. It will serve them in good stead during the days of peace. Their responsibility is commensurate with the influence which they can exercise upon the national life and future destiny of their country. It is not only a collective but an individual responsibility of which no one of them can divest himself.

"The sacrifices that we have made, the burdens that we are called upon to bear, will have been of little purpose unless out of the war we can raise some lesson, gather some example and establish some ideals which will more truly serve the national purpose. Compared with conditions in Europe opportunity stands at every man's door in Canada. Compared with the intense racial animosities which exist in some countries beyond the ocean our differences in Canada fade into utter insignificance. We have wasted too much time upon them in the past; for the future let us put them behind us."

CABINET MINISTERS CRITICIZED IN SPAIN

Deputies Attack Government
Members—Violent Scene Occurs
in Discussion of the Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday).—The concerted opposition facing the government is producing extraordinary scenes in the Chamber. In the first place, the government scored some success regarding financial affairs. In addition to proposing to apply monthly provisional grants by a simple royal decree, in default of being able to pass the budget, it has even published a decree proroguing the old budget to the end of July. The Count de Romanones pronounced the step unconstitutional and a vote of censure was put forward, which the government defeated by 201 votes to 144. Of course, with the Democrats supporting the government, this result was fully anticipated.

The government has decided on granting an amnesty on the occasion of the signing of peace and on stopping the preliminary press censorship, except in regions where constitutional guarantees are suspended. The latter provision is hotly criticized, and the Left opposition remains as firm as before.

A violent scene occurred upon the discussion of the government's conduct of the elections. The Minister of Interior, who has been severely criticized lately, was hotly assailed by the Liberal deputies and the president broke the bell in endeavoring to tranquillize the House. The Minister of Justice was next attacked in connection with alleged irregular dealings with judges now engaged in revising the elections. The minister denied the allegations, but a shorthand report was produced against him and an uproar followed. The minister afterward said he had acted honestly, according to his conscience and to obtain justice, and then left the Chamber.

The leaders of the Left continued to attack the ministers of Interior and Justice while Antonio Maura defended them and the Chamber being called upon to vote on the validity of the elections, passed them by 136 votes to 95.

The resignation of the Minister of Justice was subsequently announced.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN ITALIAN TOWNS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—Serious rioting has occurred in many Italian towns, including Rome, Florence and Ancona, in consequence of the high cost of living and the municipal authorities are being compelled to enforce considerable reductions in the price of foodstuffs and goods.

BILL TO CONTROL PACKERS OUTLINED

Senator Kendrick's Measure Provides
for Licenses, Stockyards
Sale, and Making Refrigerator
Cars Common Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a statement concerning his bill to control the meat-packing industry, John B. Kendrick, United States Senator from Wyoming, says that for the public good the packers must submit to public control.

In a measure proposed to provide the relief sought, provision is made that refrigerator cars shall be regarded as common carriers.

The statement of the Senator, who is also president of the American National Live Stock Association, the organization of live-stock producers, runs in part as follows: "The economic growth of the country has demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that whenever private business reaches such proportions that a single enterprise or a small group of correlated enterprises has become national rather than local in its scope, the government must assume some form of control if the danger of abuses is to be eliminated.

"With regard to the meat-packing industry, no one, I think, will deny that it is not only national but international in its scope, that a few private individuals commonly known as the big packers, do by far the great bulk of the business, and that this concentration of control was gained in the past by practices which the packers themselves acknowledge were questionable. The history of the development of this industry shows a steady trend toward monopoly and monopoly of the gravest sort, for it affects the food supply of 110,000,000 people.

"From the time the elder Swift and the elder Armour saw the opportunities of this business and began to take advantage of them, there had been no interruption of the trend toward monopoly and the elimination of competition until scarcely a year ago, when the growing public demand for investigation had the effect, so to speak, of applying brakes to the industry. It is no reflection on the gentlemen who control the packing business to say that if the effects of public sentiment should be allowed to wear off without legislation, the industry would relapse to its former condition and there would be a real danger of a resumption of the abuses which everybody recognizes existed in the past. That is merely human nature.

"The time has come when men of large vision realize that great wealth and great economic power constitute in fact a trusteeship to be exercised for the welfare of all. Just as political power cannot be allowed to repose in uncontrolled and arbitrary hands, so economic power must also be subjected to control. We can no more trust to the benevolent despot in big business than we can in government.

"The aim of the bill is not to punish the packers nor to destroy their business, but merely to protect the public in the future and to afford a government guarantee that neither by the influence of the great wealth of the packers nor by gentlemen's agreements among them shall competition be discouraged on the one hand or crushed on the other."

DIRIGIBLE READY FOR RETURN TRIP TO GREAT BRITAIN

R-34 Crew Expect to Accomplish
Voyage Home in 70 Hours—
Slight Mishaps Show Need of
Guarding Airship Carefully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

MINEOLA, Long Island, New York.—The British dirigible R-34, which completed the first trans-Atlantic flight by a lighter-than-air craft when she landed on Roosevelt Field here Sunday morning, is expected to begin her return trip at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. Early reports were that she would start just before dawn today, but later it was apparent that she might be delayed until afternoon. Late last night, however, it was stated that because of the unexpected amount of carbon in her engines and unfavorable weather forecasts from Washington she would not be able to leave before early Wednesday morning. The Britishers evidently intended to sail at the earliest possible moment. They thought the return trip would be made in about 70 hours, as against the 108 hours of the voyage from East Fortune to Long Island. They were confident that, like their pioneer trip, the return would be made without a stop.

The dirigible will probably follow a slightly different course. She may fly to the south of the Bay of Fundy, because it was over this bay that the worst weather of her voyage here was encountered. She will also, probably, swing over New York City, but will not stop to fly to Philadelphia or Washington.

Inspection Not Permitted

The aviators had a quiet day yesterday, for the unexpected weather caused by a slight mishap in the morning, in which the fabric of the craft was torn in one place when the ship rose unexpectedly. Each of her five engines was overhauled, a new supply of provisions carried aboard, and the ship refilled with gas. Thousands of persons visited the field on Monday, but were not allowed to go close to the ship. Newspaper men made vigorous efforts to obtain permission to go aboard, but failed. Word was received from New York that Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McAdoo and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre wished to inspect the ship. This wish was communicated by Col. Archie Miller to Gen. Edward M. Maitland of the British party, who said that those four persons and no others would be allowed to go aboard.

The 500 United States Army men stationed on the field to hold the ropes of anchored ropes and gondolas were given a surprise yesterday morning, a few hours after sunrise, when the heat expanded the gas in the huge balloon to a pressure of about 8000 pounds per square foot. With this the dirigible rose and for several minutes threatened to break away. The soldiers and others who were rushed to the field tugged away at the ropes with all their strength and finally pulled the craft back to earth, but not until some of the forward ropes had torn the fabric on the under side of the bow, forward of the main gondola.

Another Mishap Sunday

At the time Major Scott was in Garden City. When informed of the mishap, he rushed to the field in an automobile, and superintended the repairs. The damage was not serious, but the incident increased the vigilance with which every movement of the ship was watched. For on Sunday night another mishap had occurred, just the reverse of yesterday's experience. At sunset a thunderstorm cooled the air and congested the gas so quickly that the craft descended, the stern gondola pushing through the hundred men trying to hold it up and smashing its railings. This damage was soon repaired and was decided to raise the ship about 200 feet to avoid further mishaps of the sort. Her ropes held her by the nose and she hung nose down into the wind, tail high in the air, all night long, looking like a huge shark, with searchlights playing on her through the mist.

At the dinner given in honor of the Britishers Sunday night by the army aviation service, 500 people crowded the permanent officers' mess hall at Mitchell Field. There were no speeches and the visitors left early "to sleep the clock around," the first good sleep they had enjoyed since leaving East Fortune.

Difficulties Over Press Service

There has been considerable misunderstanding with reference to service to the press. The field belongs to the army aviation service, but the army gave the site for the R-34's mooring over to the navy aviation service. Two sets of passes from army and navy are necessary to facilitate news handling, and when one set only is held there is a disposition on the part of the other service not to cooperate either with the press or the service issuing that set. Complaints of this and of other disinclinations to make press work agreeable are being made, especially against the navy. At all times the British are ready to talk with newspaper men and in all things courteous with them. It is not always so with the American naval men. On the other hand, the army men have done their utmost to facilitate news gathering. Yesterday morning, the press had the promise of Col. Archie Miller, in com-

mand of army aviation activities on Long Island, that everything would be done to admit them to the space close around the dirigible. Lieut. Harry Lear, of Mitchell Field, took the newspaper men through Roosevelt Field, leaving them on the army side and sending them on to naval headquarters on the other side. The officer apparently in charge sent word by an orderly from a few feet distant that nothing more could be done. Returning across the field the group was hailed by Lieutenant Lear, who took them within 100 feet of the bow. Within a short time Lieut. W. H. Hoyt ordered the guard to move the newspaper men back of the sentry line. Lieutenant Hoyt appealed to Colonel Miller, who was also on the field. But Lieutenant Hoyt's order stood and the newspaper men left. There was some excuse for this, however, because Lieutenant Hoyt was obviously concerned over the mishaps to the ship and Major Scott was arriving at that time. But, it is declared, this situation and others of a similar nature reflect a certain lack of unity in the United States air service. This is said to be the more regrettable when considered from the viewpoint of the effect it may have on the development of aeronautics in the United States and in view of the fact that England has seen the wisdom of combining all branches of her air service in a unity which extends below the surface and works for the good of all.

Crew of the Airship

The complete list of the crew follows:

Ship's Officers—Maj. G. H. Scott, A.F.C., captain; Capt. G. S. Greenland, first officer; Second Lieutenant H. F. Luck, second officer; Second Lieutenant D. Shutter, engineer officer. Also, Brig.-Gen. E. M. Maitland, C.M.G., D.W.O., representing the Air Ministry; Maj. J. E. M. Pritchard, Air Ministry; Lieutenant-Commander Z. Lansdowne, O.B.E., U. S. Naval Airship Service; Maj. G. H. Cooke, D.S.C., navigating officer; Lieut. Guy Harris, meteorological officer; Second Lieutenant R. D. Durant, wireless officer; W. O. R. M. Hayes, coxswain; and Men—Engineers, Flight Sergeant Gent, Flight Sergeant Scull, Flight Sergeant Rippee, Sergeant Evenden, Sergeant Thirlwall, Corporal Cross, Air Craftsman Graham, Corporal Gray, Air Craftsman Parker, Air Craftsman Northeast, L. A. C. Mori; riggers, Flight Sergeant Robinson, Sergeant Watson, Corporal Burgess, Corporal Smith, L. A. C. Forteach, L. A. C. Brondie; wireless telegraph operators, Corporal Powell and A. C. Edwards.

British Thank United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The British Air Ministry has cabled "most cordial and grateful thanks for the cooperation and assistance of the United States Navy to H. M. S. R-34."

SPLIT IN GERMAN GOVERNMENT RANKS

Majority Socialists' Demand for
Separation of Church and
State Results in a Rupture
With the Center Party

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Parliamentary circles at Weimar fear a ministerial crisis as a result of the rupture between the Roman Catholic Center Party and the Majority Socialists, who together form the government majority. The origin of the conflict was the Socialist demand for separation of church and state.

A great difficulty is that the Majority Socialists cannot form a cabinet in cooperation with the Independents, who demand, in the first place, the resignation of the Minister of War, Gustave Noske.

Strike at Frankfurt-on-the-Main

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A general strike prevails at Frankfurt-on-the-Main which, the strikers declare, is directed exclusively toward securing the resignation of the War Minister, Gustave Noske. Rioting has occurred in other parts of Germany, notably at Dortmund, Münster, Essen, and Munich.

Fat Ration Increased

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The weekly fat ration has been increased throughout Germany from 110 to 130 grammes.

New Undersecretary Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Herr von Haniel has been appointed Undersecretary at the Berlin Foreign Office.

Occupation of Silesia Opposed

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—A mass meeting was called at Kattowitz by the Germans to protest against the occupation of Upper Silesia by the Polish Army of General Haller and to express a desire for the occupation of the region by American troops. Four thousand Poles, who came into the city from the surrounding country, it is said, attacked the meeting and threw the speakers from the platform.

CONEY ISLAND, DRY. VASTLY IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That prohibition has proved a wonderful success in bringing about a reduction in arrests and a marked improvement in orderliness at Coney Island is the conviction expressed by Thomas Murphy, police inspector in charge of that summer resort. For instance, the inspector pointed out, there were 139 arrests last July 4 for intoxication and a great deal of trouble was experienced by his men in trying to quell rowdiness, whereas on the Fourth this year there were but eight arrests, and the crowd, which was easily double that of last year, gave the police no extra labor and appeared to be enjoying itself immensely.

REPORT CONDEMNS WILSON WAR POLICY

President Charged by House
Committee With Violation
of Law in Organizing the
Council of National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The committee of the House of Representatives investigating war expenditures is going into things that happened before the United States entered the war, and criticizing methods as well as expenditures. Minutes of the Council of National Defense were read yesterday by William J. Graham, Representative from Illinois, in an effort to prove that the President, in violation of the law, had organized the Council of National Defense before the United States declared war on Germany and created a "secret government" which took matters for their proper legislative course, dictated policies, and, in general, acted favorably toward "big business."

The action of the President and the members of the council was so flagrant, Mr. Graham asserted, that even members of the Cabinet protested. Major-General Goethals, who is given credit by Mr. Graham for having rescued the War Department from the obloquy which, he declares, was fast settling upon it, is credited by him with having defied the council.

Instead of carrying out the intent of Congress, which was to authorize six members of the Cabinet and seven civilians appointed by the President to act in an advisory capacity, Mr. Graham charges the President with having clothed the advisory commission with "unprecedented and almost illimitable powers."

War Measures Designed

"Behind closed doors, weeks and even months before the war was declared," said Mr. Graham, "these seven men designed practically every war measure which Congress subsequently enacted. They devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a press censorship, designed a system of food control, selected Herbert Hoover as its director and even determined on the daylight-saving scheme."

Referring to the appointment of Major-General Goethals as quartermaster-general Mr. Graham said that at that time "our soldiers were actually dying in the camps because of lack of proper clothing and blankets. Immediately he took from the members of the council their power to order purchases and fix prices, and soon expanded with the services of those members of the advisory commission who had so deplorably bungled the control of supplies for the government."

War Industries Board

Mr. Graham declared that because of the embarrassment caused by members buying war supplies from themselves, the War Industries Board was formed and committees were appointed by the National Chamber of Commerce. This, he said, was done in order that the letter of the law might be observed, but he was unable to see that any part of the method of buying was really changed in the slightest degree.

Among the activities which he declares the council arrogated to itself, were considering a report from Howard E. Coffin and Samuel Gompers relative to the exclusion of labor from military service and recommending the employment of Herbert Hoover in connection with food control.

Mr. Graham replied to a question that most of the activity he had referred to had taken place prior to the President's speech on armistice neutrality. Although Mr. Graham insisted that the minutes he had read into the records were substantially correct, Grosvenor Clarkson of the Council of National Defense is to be called to testify as to their authenticity.

NEUTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Budapest wireless message reports that a conference of Tzcho-Slovak and Hungarian plenipotentiaries at Pressburg decided on the establishment of a neutral zone of five kilometers on both sides of the line of demarkation. Eventual disputes between the two parties will be settled by a mixed commission, presided over by Englishmen or Americans.

PEACE COMMISSION BUSY WITH TREATY TERMS FOR AUSTRIA

Commission Considering the Ter-
ritorial Problems Involved—
Larger Portion of Burden
May Fall on Tzcho-Slovakia

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The treaty terms with Austria have not yet been finally drawn up. A meeting of the central committee for territorial questions was held on Saturday for consideration of the problems involved. According to the Temps, the allied and associated powers have resolved to make all those nations which have sprung from disrupted Austria-Hungary contribute to the reparations which had been apportioned to that State. The sum which will thus fall to them amounts to 1,500,000,000 francs. The larger portion of the burden would fall to the share of Tzcho-Slovakia who, in common with the other states, would also have to buy back such properties as railways from former Austrian and Hungarian states.

Remodeling of Frontier

The Temps describes such payment from friends of the allied and associated countries as something better than a war indemnity and declares that neither the French Parliament nor the French public must be held responsible for such a decision.

Rumors are current that the new Austria's eastern frontier is once more being remodeled. The difficulty experienced is connected with that region between the Danube and the Drave, which the present Vienna Government has claimed as its own. The mixed populations in the original Slav country requires, in the Temps opinion, a temporarily mixed régime. Not only would it be a great injustice to leave such territory under Magyar domination, but it should create a dangerous situation, in which the western powers would be cut off from all direct communication with the middle Danube.

Treaty Bristles With Difficulties

To hand over the territory concerned to the new Austria would leave the situation open to the possibility of encirclement of the Tzcho-Slovak state, in the event of the Germans annexing Austria. The Austrian treaty bristles with difficulties, but this particular territorial problem, as the Temps itself suggests, might well be solved by making use of the administrative functions of the League of Nations, at any rate until the will of the populations and the intentions of the German and Magyar neighbors can be ascertained.

The sub-commission to draw up the allied reply to the Austrian delegates' recent notes met on Sunday. The Commission on Reparations and the Supreme Economic Council are meeting today.

German Note to Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—A German note to the Peace Conference asks whether the three documents signed on June 28 are to be ratified separately.

Position of Southern Tyrol

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung learns that the Italians are prepared to give German Austria the southern Tyrol, if complete military and economic neutralization of the Tyrol is conceded, so that Italy may obtain free transit to and from Adriatic ports.

Belgium's Need of Protection

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—The Comité de Politique Nationale has passed a resolution declaring that since the peace treaty provisions are not considered sufficient to guarantee the security of France, and since Belgium has more need of protection than France, and her security is as important to the peace of the world, the Comité regrets that Belgium should not have formed part of the June 28 agreement and hopes the government will enter negotiations for the formation of such an agreement. Belgium, deprived of written guarantees, is under the growing necessity of possessing real and effective guarantees against Germany.

General Dragomiroff in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—(Havas).—General Dragomiroff, who arrived here on Saturday to represent Admiral Kolitchak, head of the all-Russian Government at Omsk, said today he came especially because of the difficulty of communication between Admiral Kolitchak and General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia. He explained that he would transmit communications between the two leaders, particularly keeping Admiral Kolitchak informed of the political and military situation in southern Russia. He expects to remain in Paris two or three weeks.

Reconstruction in France

PARIS, France (Monday).—(Havas).—Marked progress on the reconstruction of French transportation systems is shown in a report by Mr. Cla-

INDEX FOR JULY 8, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 17
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Shoe and Pacific Railway's Year.....	
Thos. Borden in Boston.....	
League Resumed in Mark Exchange.....	
Cheese.....	Page 16
Editorials.....	Page 24
The Common Fractions of Intoxication.....	
Melancholia Alvarez.....	
The White Ant Folley.....	
Corcoran House.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
General News.....	
Bill to Control Packers Outlined.....	1
Report Condemns Wilson War Policy.....	1
Austrian Terms Not Yet Settled.....	1
Cabinet Ministers Criticized in Spain.....	1
Split in German Government Ranks.....	1
Dirigible Ready for Return Trip.....	1
Peace Commission Busy With Treaty.....	1
Stirring Tribute to Forces From Sir Robert Borden.....	1
Plans for Welcome to President Wilson.....	2
Dry Enforcement Code Threatened.....	2
Shantung Award Under Inquiry.....	2
Washington to Get Army Food Supplies.....	2
French President Declines Rheims.....	2
Ambassador Morris to Tour Siberia.....	2
Japanese Hall Advent of Peace.....	2
Protection for Jews Ordered.....	2
New Attack on Dry Law Planned.....	2
Britain's Effort in Housing Plans.....	2
Lithuania's Claim to Independence.....	2
Laying Out the Atlantic Air Line.....	2
Survey of the New House of Commons.....	2
What Russia Pays for Bolshevism.....	2
Prevention of Dyes Monopoly.....	2
Causes of Unrest Among Egyptians.....	2
Christian Science Case in Court.....	2
Sisal Cultivation in Jamaica Urged.....	2
Cooperation and Its Possibilities.....	2
Court Runners Stopped.....	2
Law School Dean Criticized.....	2
German-Americans Oppose League.....	2
Crawford Trail Celebration.....	2

High Prices Paid for Army's Meat.....	15
New Mexico Granted Health Department.....	15
Greeks at American Consulate.....	15
League as Republican Party Issue.....	15
Dr. Shaw's Final Word for League.....	15
Illustrations.....	
Map of Lithuania.....	6
York House, Battersea.....	15
Puppies.....	14
Irving Berlin.....	22
The Grass Market, Edinburgh.....	23
Labor.....	
Miners Federation Strongly Opposed.....	5
Canada's Inquiry Into Industries.....	5
Cost of Chicago Salary Increases.....	5
National Labor Party Plans.....	5
Letters.....	
Korean Problem and Its Solution.....	3
(Kak Wu).....	
Special Articles.....	
A Bookman's Memories.....	3
Thompson.....	3
Poem: The Crusaders, From the Desert of Sinai.....	3
Looking to Simpler Furniture.....	3
The Home Service Paper.....	3
Memories of Old Battersea.....	13
The London Plan.....	14
Sporting.....	
Drews Reads the Fifth Round.....	16
Major League Baseball Results.....	16
British Golfing Is Awakening.....	16
Theaters.....	
London Opening.....	22
Reviews.....	
'L'Aiglon' at the Globe.....	22
Theater: 'The Cinderella Man' at the Queen's Theater.....	22
New York Opening: 'At 945'.....	22
Ivory Berlin.....	22
J. Seaside Dawley on the Photoplay.....	22
An Eighteenth Century Spanish Theater.....	22
New York Theatrical Notes.....	22
The Home Forum.....	Page 23
Christian Science Healing.....	
The Glacier Lakes of California.....	

ville, Minister of Transportation, to President Poincaré. Since the signing of the armistice, 564 miles of double track railway lines and 657 miles of single track lines were restored on the north and east railway. Of 645 miles of canals that were closed to navigation, 198 miles have been opened. Seven thousand miles of highway were put in good condition out of 24,000 miles that were damaged.

Austria Abandons Union Idea

PARIS, France (Monday)—(By Wireless Service)—The Austrian Government has given up, at least for the time being, the idea of a union with Germany. Dr. Otto Bauer, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared in an address last week at the congress held by the councils of workers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Temps, Austria "small and ruined," he said could only exist by the permission and assistance of the entente, and it was abandoning the idea of uniting with Germany at this time, as Austria was not powerful enough to bring about a union without the consent of the entente. The essential thing for the present, he added, was the maintenance of "the unity of the proletarian front."

Clashes Over Fiume

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Monday)—For the past week there have been conflicts between Italian and French soldiers in Fiume, owing to the sympathy of the latter for the Jugo-Slav cause. The Italian population has joined in the demonstrations against the French.

WELCOME HOME TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Chief Executive Expected to Land at Hoboken at 1:30—Parade in New York City and Speeches at Carnegie Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is now believed that President Wilson will land from the steamship George Washington at Hoboken, New Jersey, at 1:30 today, and reach New York by means of the Twenty-Third Street ferry a half-hour later. The official welcome is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock at Carnegie Hall. Once more Fifth Avenue is to become the Avenue of the Allies, for, although the welcoming committee has planned no formal decorations, householders and shopkeepers all along the line of the automobile parade which will escort the President to the hall have been asked to fling to the breeze the flags of the United States and her allies. Governor Smith will welcome the President in behalf of the State and Mayor Hylan for the city. President Wilson will speak briefly in reply and then leave for Washington.

The battleship Pennsylvania, Admiral Wilson's flagship, is all ready with flags flying, deck holystoned and guns polished brilliantly, to steam down to Sandy Hook to meet the presidential party.

Vice-President Marshall and members of the Cabinet will be on board. The Governor and the Mayor, the official welcoming committee, and others, will follow on the police boat Patrol. The welcome will be continued by Hoboken school children, who will sing patriotic songs as the President goes from transport to ferry boat. The parade in New York will be headed by mounted and motor-cycle police and companies of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Cabinet Members to Meet President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Six members of President Wilson's Cabinet, Secretaries Daniels, Baker, Glass, Lane and Wilson and Attorney General Palmer, left Washington last night for New York, where they will board the battleship Pennsylvania this morning to greet the President outside New York Harbor. They will return with the President on his special train from New York to Washington tonight, and this may be the first Cabinet meeting, though an informal one, after the President's return. Tuesday is the regular meeting day of the Cabinet. The other members of the Cabinet were unable to greet the President. Mr. Wilson is expected to be in Washington a week at least. He will address the Senate on Thursday at 12:15 o'clock.

PLEBISCITE ISSUE IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—There is lively criticism in the Danish Foreign Minister for not insisting on the evacuation of the third zone in Schleswig-Holstein by all the German military forces during the time which may be fixed for taking a plebiscite in the two other zones.

The ministerial organ now points out, however, that the Foreign Minister could not assume that the Allies would resume negotiations on the already signed treaty and that measures for guaranteeing the liberty of a plebiscite now fall exclusively on the international commission.

NEW TAX BILL IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies imposing a tax of 80 per cent on profits from the letting of windows and balconies for the victory fete. Good places are selling freely at 1000 francs each.

GREEKS REOCCUPY AIDIN

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Greek troops reoccupied Aidin on Friday according to the Greek Information Bureau.

FRENCH PRESIDENT DECORATES RHEIMS

"Martyred City" of France Invested With Cross of Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre—Devastated Regions Visited

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Georges Clemenceau, the Premier, with the Minister of Reconstruction, General Mordacq, and several technical experts visited, on Sunday, the devastated area around la Fère and Laon.

Meanwhile, at Rheims, President Poincaré performed the solemn ceremony of investing the city with the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. The parchment accompanying the decorations sets forth how a martyred city was sacrificed to the rage of an enemy powerless to hold it and how its population, magnificent in its devotion and contempt of danger, displayed the most glorious courage in remaining more than three years under the constant menace of the enemy's blows and left their hearths only when ordered to do so by their own countrymen.

They showed, the document concludes, their profound faith in the future of France, thus following the example of the heroic and venerated French woman, whose statue stands in the center of Rheims. The flag of the company of sappers and firemen also received the Legion of Honor.

Premier Addresses Population

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Clemenceau today began a visit of the devastated regions, entering the zone of protracted warfare at St. Quentin. Everywhere he was given a splendid welcome. He encouraged the people to question him and bring forward any complaints which they had to make, and they were not slow in doing so.

In addressing the population of St. Quentin, he declared that now that peace was concluded, the work of reconstruction and reform would be the government's foremost care.

"The difficulties we meet at every step," he said, "cannot be solved by old rules. New methods must be found for new requirements, and we must, above all, learn to use that free individual initiative which the Republic must strive to develop. It is not good practice for a democratic country to leave everything to the government."

"You will have to rebuild your homes, and perhaps the habit thus acquired by the Frenchman of depending on himself to make the effort will contribute to still further democratize our country. You must not think that peace is a contract which ends all difficulties. No country escapes the law of work. We provide you with the conditions of existence and it is for you to make them bear fruit and to extract from them all benefits. One of the advantages of peace is that it is based on the union of peoples who have saved the world. We each have need of the other. Barbarism is definitely destroyed, but only on condition that we all see to it that the stipulations of the treaty are executed."

COSTA RICAN TROOPS BURN ENEMY CAMP

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Costa Rican Government troops, according to reports received here, have burned the encampments at Pena Blanca which were occupied by the Costa Rican revolutionaries.

Pena Blanca is in southwestern Nicaragua, about two miles north of the Costa Rican frontier.

Intervention Proposed

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The government has sent a note to the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, proposing mutual friendly action with reference to the establishment of peace in Costa Rica.

MR DEBS WILL BE CANDIDATE AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eugene V. Debs undoubtedly will be the next candidate for President of the United States nominated by the Socialist Party, declared Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Executive Committee of the party, in commenting to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the fact that the name of Mr. Debs had been mentioned as a possible candidate by a speaker at a meeting of Socialists here on July 4. While the leaders in the party have given no official expression along this line, it is the common wish of the leaders and members that Mr. Debs be their next nominee, said Mr. Germer.

LOUISIANA BREWING COMPANY IS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The federal grand jury has returned an indictment against the American Brewing Company of New Orleans in a test case to decide the question of the legality of the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol. In the indictment it is charged the company on June 30 used barley, corn, and rice in the manufacture of beer with an alcoholic content of as much as 1 per cent. The charge is made under the provisions of the Federal Agricultural Act which prohibits the use of food-stuffs in the manufacture of beer after May 30, 1919.

At a meeting of the 11 breweries of

New Orleans, the American Brewing Company was selected for the test case which will be tried in the Federal Court here. On the decision will depend whether approximately 1000 saloon keepers here will be prosecuted or allowed to sell 2.75 per cent beer. The Sunday selling law and the license tax questions also are involved. If beer is hereafter to be construed as a soft drink it is believed it can then be sold on Sundays and that the saloons can remain open on Sundays on the same basis as the ordinary soft drink emporium. Again, if beer is to be regarded as not intoxicating the city and state license taxes, it is held, might not be collectable.

DRY ENFORCEMENT CODE THREATENED

Republican Steering Committee in Lower House of United States Congress Said to Seek Delay in Needed Enactments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the House of Representatives meets today, after a week's recess, a clash is expected between the prohibitionists and the liquor supporters in that body. While the latter group is a small minority, the position of the wets on the Republican Steering Committee gives them an opportunity which they will use to hold up consideration of the prohibition enforcement legislation.

As soon as the House convenes, the dry forces will call up the enforcement code. An attempt will be immediately made to get a special rule reported from the Rules Committee to speed up consideration of the measure. Thus the Rules Committee will be the scene of the first contest.

The situation is complicated by a divergence of views among the prohibition leaders themselves. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, believes that the combined code for the enforcement of the war-time and constitutional prohibition should be considered together and as one.

On the other hand, F. W. Mondell, majority floor leader, believes the reporting of a rule for consideration of the combined bill would lead to delay and a long discussion on the floor, which would prevent the passage of the legislation before Aug. 1. What he wants is a rule for consideration of the emergency enforcement measure which will enable the Attorney-General to proceed immediately against the sellers of 2.75 per cent beer. Such a measure, Representative Mondell believes, could be passed within a week and the sale of beer stopped, irrespective of what the courts hold in the states where various suits are now pending.

Power of Committee

Difficulty the prohibitionists will face is opposition from the Republican steering committee, which is "packed" with wets. The anti-prohibition members of this committee, it is intimated, will use every parliamentary maneuver, and their power over the right of way of legislation to forestall and prevent action on the enforcement legislation.

Even if the enforcement legislation is given the right of way, the wets, it is apprehended, will induce in an in-terminable debate. In that case, the prohibitionists would use their majority to invoke the "kag rule" to shorten discussion and render speedy action possible.

The line of argument that the wet forces will submit is indicated in the minority report on the enforcement code which was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and which holds that Congress cannot decide what constitutes alcoholic liquor without the "concurrence" of the states, which, it is alleged, is provided in the war-time prohibition law.

Basis of Objections

The signers of the minority report base their objections primarily on these grounds: "1. That the provisions for the enforcement of war-time prohibition carry a definition of intoxicating liquor, which extends the prohibition beyond the original act, and to that extent is new legislation which Congress has no right to push under the war power. We believe the original act should be repealed."

"2. That as to the constitutional prohibition, Section 2 of the amendment provides that the states shall have concurrent power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation—and the bill presented is wholly upon the theory that the action of Congress is supreme, and totally ignores the constitutional powers of the several states."

"3. That the bill goes beyond the prohibitions of the constitutional amendment, particularly in defining intoxicating liquors so as to include beverages which are not, in fact, intoxicating."

SHIPPING TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements have been made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to place on the market all property that will not be needed to carry out its restricted shipbuilding program, including complete manufacturing plants, shipyards, dry docks and ships, completed and on the ways.

DAYLIGHT REPEAL VETO ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal to veto the repeal of the Daylight-Savings Act has been sent by radio to President Wilson on board the transport George Washington by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

SHANTUNG AWARD UNDER INQUIRY

United States Peace Delegation, With Exception of President, Said to Have Protested—Senate to Seek Facts in Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rumors and intimations current a few weeks ago to the effect that the members of the American peace delegation, with the exception of President Wilson, protested against the Shantung arrangement when it was originally proposed at Versailles, were revived on Capitol Hill yesterday.

"If there is any truth in human testimony," said William E. Borah, Republican, Senator from Idaho, "there is reason to believe that Secretary Lansing, General Bliss, and Henry White protested against the agreement to hand over Shantung to Japan when the question originally came up. While the reasons that led them to withdraw their opposition may be of interest, these reasons cannot in any way affect the character of the decision itself."

It was intimated by Administration leaders, who are very much concerned over the Shantung question in particular, that the President, when he appears before the Senate on Thursday, will undertake to shed some light on the motives which led, or, as some say, the reasons which compelled, the President and finally the American delegation, to lend their support to an agreement which the general sentiment of the Senate condemns as an "outrage."

No Defense of Award

The most ardent protagonists of the League of Nations have so far failed to offer any argument in support of this feature of the treaty. Such attempts as have been made to justify it were on the level of political opportunism. These friends of the President have not so far taken issue with the charge made by Senator Borah and others to the effect that the only justification of the decision was that Japan demanded her "pound of flesh" as the price of her adherence to the League of Nations.

It is probable that the Foreign Relations Committee will ask Secretary Lansing and other members of the peace delegation to explain certain features of the treaty of peace and the League of Nations. The aim of the committee in that case, it was said, would not be merely to get the interpretation put on clauses of the document by its framers, but to ascertain the processes by which decisions were reached and the extent to which these decisions had the support of the American delegation.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, Senator from Nebraska, declared yesterday that the President would undoubtedly submit to the Senate whatever information was asked for on any feature of the treaty of peace, and would facilitate in every way its consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Early Conference Likely

The President, it is indicated, will, in the course of this week call a conference of the Foreign Relations Committee at the White House. Such a conference, however, is not expected to take place until he has addressed the assembled Senate on Thursday. So far, no invitations to the expected conference have been announced.

Republican opponents to the League of Nations will not call a party conference to discuss their attitude on the league, so that the formulation of the program will be left entirely to the majority in the Foreign Relations Committee. Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, will move the adoption of his resolution separating the league covenant from the treaty proper. This move, Senator Hitchcock said yesterday, will be defeated in the committee, and on the floor. Senator Hitchcock asserted that the Fall resolution, declaring the war with Germany at an end, would meet the same fate.

After a preliminary maneuvering over these resolutions, the Republicans are expected to concentrate on the "irreducible minimum of reservations," which in a probability will precipitate the real contest over the ratification of the treaty and the adoption of the league.

Ratification leaders believe the President's desire is to have the Senate consider the proposed agreement with France and Great Britain before proceeding with the larger compact. According to present indications, the alignment on both issues is very similar, although many senators who oppose the special alliance would support it if there were no League of Nations issue.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Following Saturday's celebrations of peace by a victory march will precede the observance of the day by the British Empire. In London, the principal service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the King and Queen and the royal family attended. A great open-air service was held in Trafalgar Square where, owing to the large numbers attending the service had to be conducted by megaphone.

NEW EFFORT FOR RAILWAYS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Committee on Street Railways has voted to report in the House of Representatives three bills which have already been once rejected by the House. They include the bill authorizing the purchase of the Cambridge subway by the Commonwealth, the bill re-

lieving street railway companies of all their present taxes except the real estate tax, and substituting a tax upon their net income, and the bill providing that changes in fare proposed by a street railway company shall be effective pending a decision of the Public Service Commission as to whether they are proper. The bills are based upon the recent message of Gov. Calvin Coolidge, urging that legislation be passed to aid the street railway companies of the State in extricating themselves from their financial difficulties.

FOREIGN TRADE PLANS EXTENDED

United States Concern to Open Agencies in Several Smaller European Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With prospects of foreign trade looking as never before, one of the foremost mail order houses in the United States, with headquarters at Chicago, will open offices in Scandinavia and establish sales agencies in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. The company is now shipping to practically every country in the world, and China is one of the largest fields for direct shipments to the consumer.

There never before was such an opportunity for foreign trade as there is now, according to an official of the company. Since cost of production in foreign countries is more nearly on a par with that of the United States now than formerly, this country, he said, has an opportunity to compete with foreign producers. The trouble has been with the average American manufacturer that he has not been able to visualize and has not considered foreign lands and their fields for his wares. Now he has changed his views and is ready to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

ELECTRICIANS GET 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Acceptance by the Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal of the schedule presented by the electricians is regarded as one of the most important of recent Labor developments. It calls for a basic wage of 75 cents an hour, recognition of the union, and an eight-hour day and 44-hour week. The trades enrolled under the Building Trades Council are elated at this development, as they feel assured that it will not only mean better wages and conditions for all trades employed on municipal contracts, but will also have a favorable influence in the case of workers employed on private building contracts, executed mainly by members of the Montreal Builders Exchange.

INVESTIGATION INTO BOLSHEVISM IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Believing that the Russian Soviet Government constitutes one of the greatest social experiments in the history of humanity, 150 members of the Chamber of Deputies have signed and introduced a bill calling for the organization of a committee to make a thorough investigation into bolshevism in Russia.

The committee, according to the bill, is to be composed of experts in all industrial problems, professors, doctors, technicians, economists, financiers, and agriculturists. Their findings are to be made public to the entire world. The proposer of the bill, Maurice Bokanowski, is a Deputy from the department of the Seine.

OAHU RAILWAY RAISES RATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Oahu Railway & Land Company has forwarded to the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for permission to advance its rates for passengers and upon all freight, except sugar, which is now being hauled under term contract. The increase in passenger rates affects principally commutation tickets. Even after the advance is made, however, the petition sets forth, the rate would be less than 1 1/4 cents a mile on the average. On and after July 1 the rate is raised from 25 to 40 cents a ton, on oil and petroleum about 40 per cent, and on molasses about 25 per cent. Shipping charges at terminals are increased from 10 to 25 per cent.

PRINCETON ENDOWMENT FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Arrangements for a campaign to raise a \$14,000,000 endowment fund for Princeton University have been practically completed, according to an announcement by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president. The fund will be devoted mainly to increasing salaries and to caring for the growth of the institution.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST LIBERATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Phillips Price, the English journalist who was imprisoned at Berlin on a charge of spreading Bolshevik propaganda, has been liberated.

SUN Tires and Tubes

Quality thoroughly satisfactory. Price built into the tire. Sent anywhere. Inquiries invited.

SUN TIRE CO. 1914 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON TO GET ARMY STORES

Part of the Surplus Supplies Held by the United States Government to Be Distributed in the Markets of the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of Congress are cooperating with officials of the District of Columbia to test various methods that have been proposed to effect a reduction in the cost of living. This cost has mounted more rapidly, owing to peculiar conditions here, than in any other large city, and it is held that attempts to make living conditions more tolerable, especially to small salaried men and women, undertaken at the Nation's capital, would act as a good example to the rest of the country.

Some of the surplus army meat and other edibles which the War Department has been holding in storage are to be distributed in Washington this week. Baltimore obtained some of the meat last week, and when it was put on the market, the retail prices of other meats are said to have been perceptibly lowered. This meat was obtained from the War Department and distributed through the efforts of the Mayor and Mrs. Francis K. Carey of the Women's Civic League.

Commissioner Gardiner of the District of Columbia was in conference with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on Monday and arranged to obtain a carload of food from the nearest War Department depot. An investigation is being made of the kind and quantity of food in storage, and, as soon as this report is made, Mr. Gardiner will order a carload to be sent to Washington and to be distributed through the three markets owned by the municipality, if necessary opening school houses for distribution purposes.

John G. McGrath, president of the local citizen's food council, will have charge of the distribution, and, if it proves successful in relieving food conditions, an effort will be made further to help the War Department get rid of its superabundant stores and at the same time supplement the available food supply of Washington.

The Post Office Department is willing to cooperate in getting supplies from the storage warehouses to their destination by means of the big trucks which they recently took over from the War Department.

Charles E. Myers of the motor truck division of the Post Office Department, said yesterday that the trucks could also be used to bring in fruit and vegetables from the surrounding country, facilitating and cheapening distribution to consumers.

The committee of which Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States Senator from Illinois, is chairman, will hold a conference in regard to the cost of living in Washington within a few days. This will be followed by hearings on the cost of living in the country-wide application.

Credit Given on Army Food

Any City Can Get It if It Will Resell Food to People at Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carload lots of the army's surplus meats and canned vegetables will be sold to any municipalities in the United States upon credit by the War Department with the stipulation that the food be resold to the people at cost.

The people of Washington will be given the opportunity at once to buy some of this food and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, stated yesterday that the way the sale goes here will be taken as an indication of the possibilities of this method of disposing of the food. By selling upon credit the department enables municipal authorities to handle the meat without using public funds, as the money received from the people can be transmitted to the department.

SONS WILLING TO TAKE FATHER'S PLACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A Berlin message states that the former Kaiser's five younger sons, have telegraphed the King of England, expressing willingness to place themselves at his disposal in their father's place should the latter's extradition be demanded.

The Vorwärts states that it is believed that the Allies will not pursue

matters further should the Dutch authorities refuse to surrender the former Kaiser. If, however, Holland becomes a member of the League of Nations and the league demands extradition, Holland will then, of course, have to comply.

Extradition Question Raised

LONDON, England (Monday)—"The Allies have not yet made any official representations to the Dutch Government regarding the extradition of the former German Emperor, but necessary steps are being taken in the matter," Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, declared in the House of Commons today, in reply to a question of a member. Asked whether any unofficial communication had been sent to the Dutch Government, he said:

"I would rather not say." Another member then asked: "Is the spokesman for the government aware that nobody particularly wants the ex-Kaiser to be brought here?" This question was received with cheers.

PLAN FOR SIX-HOUR DAY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The idea of establishing a six-hour day in all Canadian workshops has not been given up by the leaders of the recent strike here, according to J. L. McBride, business agent of the electrical workers and member of the strike committee. Mr. McBride was quoted in the Free Press yesterday as saying, "I do not think it will take as long as it did to get the eight-hour day. The only thing to ascertain now is the best method of getting it. Some favor the methods which have been shown to be futile." When asked how it may be accomplished, Mr. McBride said: "At the polls next election and in a constitutional way. When you start out to beat the law you can't do it and some of us always knew it."

Mike Beremousk, naturalized alien and returned soldier, charged, with addition as a result of alleged activities during the strike, will be released shortly, according to his counsel. Whether he will be freed unconditionally or on bail has not been decided.

CLEVELAND CARS HALTED BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A proposal to the City Council that the Cleveland Railway Company would yield to the request of Mayor Harry L. Davis to submit the question of increased return on the stock to arbitration, as proposed by the Mayor, if the City Council would adopt a resolution making the operating allowance an average of 22 1/2 cents per car mile and maintenance allowance of 7 cents per car mile, and would remove the maximum amount of fare from the ordinance, was made by John J. Stanley, president of the company, at the close of a day of complete suspension of street car traffic throughout the city, and after several letters had passed between the officials of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Davis and Mr. Stanley.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

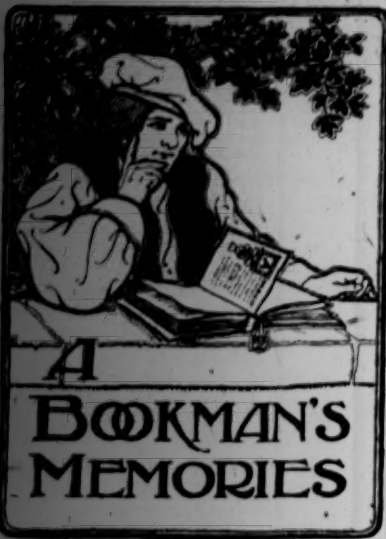
NEW YORK STATE ASPIRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is reported that Francis M. Hugo, New York's Secretary of State, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State in 1920. Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, is also spoken of as a probable candidate for the nomination, and attention is called to the fact that if these two men run, New York will have its usual struggle between an up-state and a city candidate.

**Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money**

**WE MAKE IT EASY
FOR YOU TO SAVE**



Francis Thompson

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
A Bookman never disregards a bookseller's window. He is a loiterer, if not a buyer. And while I loitered I saw a small, green volume, and on the back of it were the words, "Modern Library. Complete Poems: Francis Thompson."

It was a happy encounter, because I was going on a Hudson River steamer to Poughkeepsie. Why to Poughkeepsie? Because that thriving educational riverside town is mentioned, with respect, in that minor classic, "Washington Square," by Henry James. I had meant to read "Washington Square" on the voyage. But I had forgotten it. Francis Thompson took the place of "Washington Square."

All my Francis Thompson books are 3000 miles away, and as he was pre-war, and pre-verse libre, he should have seemed remote and old-fashioned. It was not so. A river trip is the place for poetry, and as we swept up the lordly Hudson, Francis seemed to be speaking to me in his involved splendid language, so rich, so obscure, so simple when his emotion raved over his obsolescent Latinities and drove him into the simplicity of "Love and the Child," "Dream Tryst," and that haunting poem which he calls "The Kingdom of God," with the motto, "In No Strange Land." This poem refers to the Thames: here was I on the Hudson. Can you wonder that I turned first to—

O world invisible, we view thee,
O world intangible, we touch thee,
O world unknowable, we know thee,
Inapprehensible, we clutch thee!

Does the fish soar to find the ocean,
The eagle plunge to find the air—
That we ask of the stars in motion
If they have rumor of this there?

Not where the wheeling systems darken,
And our benumbed conceiving soars—
The drift of pinions, would we bearken,
Beats at our own clay-shuttered doors.

The angels keep their ancient places—
Turn but a stone, and start a wing!
"Tis ye, 'tis you, estranged faces,
That miss the many-splendored thing.

But (when so sad thou soarest not sadder)
Cry—upon thy soul no more loss
Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's ladder,
Pitched between Heaven and Charing Cross.

Yes, in the night, my soul, my daughter,
Cry—clinging Heaven by the hem;
And lo, Christ walking on the water
Not of Gennesareth, but Thames!

Occasionally, very occasionally, he played with his Muse, but for the most part he was her devoted, prone yet proud servant. Coventry Patmore was his master. Intellectually and emotionally he was a deeply religious man, and absolutely sincere according to his light and training. He kept a commonplace book: he bought these books at a cheap stationer's for a penny apiece; in them the whole of his poetry was written, in upright, even calligraphic, a boyish handwriting, with hardly an alteration. He wrote much in bed through long mornings that sometimes extended through the afternoon. And he would write through the evenings, often with lead pencil, pacing up and down his dingy, disorderly bed-sitting room. His penny notebooks were tossed into a drawer where he kept his scant, his very scant wardrobe, and in one of these commonplace books he wrote this sentence which explains Francis Thompson: "To be the poet of the return to nature is much, but I would rather be the poet of the return to God."

Life and purpose of this unworried man, who lived in a world of his own with which he was well content. Comfort, cleanliness, order, provision for the future did not interest him. His life was lived in his dreams. There was little shock when he came out of them into the world because he ignored the world.

People who had read his poems were shocked when Francis Thompson was pointed out to them. "That Francis Thompson," they would say, gazing mournfully at the shabby, strange, emaciated figure, darting rather than walking through London streets, in mud-spattered, ancient clothes, with the fish-basket in which he kept his review books slung over his shoulder, unconscious of rain or mire, oblivious to the fumes of street Arabs—for his thoughts were elsewhere; he was seeing the world invisible, touching the world intangible, his eyes were shining on the traffic of Jacob's Ladder pitched between Heaven and Charing Cross.

It was unnecessary to pity him. He had the life he wanted. He was content to be relieved of the problem of paying his way. For a long time I sent weekly to his landlady a modest check for his lodging and intermittent board, and doled him out a crown or a half-crown when he troubled to call for the money. It was unwise to give him more. When he brought in to the Academy office the "Ode to Cecil Rhodes" (12 hours late, "I thought today was Wednesday" was his expected and usual excuse), written on scraps of paper, he was given three shillings, which won the retort, "Thank you, I shall certainly give myself a good dinner." These dole-

were not charity. Far from it. They were payment for magnificent literary work. He would write interminable letters, interspersed with chaotic figures, trying to prove that there should be a balance in his favor. Although indifferent to promises and the fulfillment of engagements, he never sweated from rectitude in his intellectual performances. Whether he was writing on Caesar or on Shelley, he always gave of his best, but his habit of bringing in his article the day after the paper was published disturbed his editors. They never got quite used to it.

This journalism happened in his latter years when his muse had ceased to come at call. From first to last his "Father, Friend" was Wilfrid Meynell (see the poem to W. M.). He raised him from the gutter whither Francis had gone from choice—to be free. For 19 years he kept him, not easily, from a return to the gutter—and freedom. No poet ever had such a friend: no poet ever had such a home as the home of the Meynell family. Certainly, he was a difficult guest. He would arrive for dinner thinking it was luncheon, and come prepared to dine at bedtime. He never sat down: he would pace the room for two or three hours, following his own train of thought, and interjecting into the general conversation a passage explanatory of the point his thought had reached. Often it was about an overcoat that someone had stolen from him years before. He rarely talked poetry, but he would talk cricket with animation. Suddenly he would disappear without a good-night.

He adored the children of the household. Many of the poems in this volume are inspired by and addressed to them. The second son, Everard Meynell, has written his life, a remarkable biography, a rare combination of insight and narrative. The father, Wilfrid Meynell, made the poet's acquaintance through Francis Thompson's "Essay on Shelley," one of the finest pieces of prose in the language. It was sent to him as editor of *Merrill's England* after it had been refused by the *Dublin Review*; the author gave an address at Charing Cross post office, but it was long before he could be found, as he was holding horses' heads in the Strand. Twenty years later this "Essay on Shelley" was published with acclamation in the *Dublin Review*. Francis Thompson had arrived, and Wilfrid Meynell set himself to arrange a definitive edition of the poems.

So on the way to Poughkeepsie I went sadly and gladly through the poems. I could remember the advent and environment of many of them. Perhaps the Middle West is not yet quite ready for Francis Thompson. Such words as corvial, chiton, levin, enshavoked, assuaries, are not easily digested: neither are such stanzas as

The abhorred spring of Dis,
With setting presences
Affirm
The prepartate worm.

nor
Wise-Unto-Hell Ecclesiast
Who sleazest life to the gritted last!

But every one can understand
On Ararat there grew a vine;
When Asia from her bathing rose,
and
Look for me in the nurseries of Heaven

and
Where is the land of Luthany,
Where the tract of Elenore?
I am bound therefor.

On the way to Poughkeepsie I chose a secluded spot to leeward and read aloud, three times over, to the bright air and the brighter waters that wonderful poem, "The Hound of Heaven." That is the way to begin your study of Francis Thompson. Read this amazing poem aloud again and again, absorb the splendor of it, and gradually the meaning will come to you. Then you will find that Master Eckhart said it all in 17 words, "He who will escape Him only runs to his bosom, for all corners are open to him."

So we came to Poughkeepsie on Hudson, but I was thinking of Charing Cross on Thames, and of those who find the many-splendored thing. Francis Thompson did not have to find it, because he always had it, in spite of "the bur of the world."

THE BUFFALO AGAIN

From the Kansas City Star

The American bison is not going to become an extinct species of mammal. Naturalists have entertained the gloomiest expectations in this regard, but they seem likely to be agreeably disappointed.

Our old friend the buffalo is coming back. The government is establishing herds in one national park after another, and their rate of increase is most satisfactory. Never again will they roam the plains as of old—indeed, there is no room for them, their pastures being occupied by another and domesticated species of the genus *Bos*—but it is likely that there will be plenty of them, suitably protected.

Take, for example, the Wichita National Forest, in Oklahoma. It is a federal game preserve and within its guarded borders 15 buffaloes were "planted" only a few years ago. They came from New York State and were contributed by a group of enthusiasts who call themselves the American Bison Association. Already the survivors, with their progeny, number more than 100.

More picturesquely interesting, for reasons connected with zoological history, is a "plant" of six buffaloes newly made in the Pisgah National Forest, in the mountains of North Carolina. For there was a time not so very long ago when herds of these huge animals browsed over that region—in fact, all over the southern Appalachian country—and they were not exterminated there until about the time of the Revolution. This bunch of half a dozen came from the Austin Corbin place, in New Hampshire, where there has been a buffalo preserve, under private ownership, for many years. In the Pisgah forest an extensive inclosure has been built for

them and they are making themselves comfortably at home.
A bunch of 25 buffaloes to start a herd was planted in the Windcave National Park, at the south end of the Black Hills, in South Dakota, five years ago. At last accounts they were multiplying most satisfactorily.

THE CRUSADERS

From the Desert of Sinai

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
League after league of blazing silver sand;
Mile after mile of camel-weed and scrub;
Black marshes with their brine-en-crustured ground.
Where sand-hill waves roll out and spread around;
Ridge upon ridge of wind-swept, shifting sand;
Deep, sudden hollows, where an army hides;
Date-palms that tell of shade round Hodsadun;
The Gannit towering o'er each giant dune;
And nowhere sign of water but the distant, azure sea.

How I hunger, how I thirst
For the isles that I love best,
For the bell-like music of each mountain burn.
As it rumbles down the glen
Through ravine and rocky den,
Neath the drapery of climbing-plant and fern.

Comes a longing, almost pain,
For a meadow-scented lane;
Whispering, rustling melodies of beech and elm;
Island-gems on fairy lakes;
Sylvan dales, where echo wakes
All the sprites of stream and fell in Dunmull's realm.

Oh, my vision! How it craves
For those steep, white-crested waves,
Slowly surging, swinging 'gainst the ebbing sea.
Foaming, driven by the gale,
As the tempest-thoughts that rail
O'er the tide of life from hills of memory.

Off in fancy did I trace
In that isle by Samothrace,
As I stood on Achi Baba's dread glacis,
All the peaks of Arran's isle
Clutha's vast cathedral pile,
And where solitudes of Sannox greet the sea.

Just to see the still, dark face
In some goblin-haunted place
Of a tarn o'erhung with gloomy crags,
where
Silent armies of the hills,
Wraiths of mist, whose concourse
All the prospect, like the crowding
thoughts of home.

When I hear the desert wind
Gently stir the scrub, I find
That again I see some hill-engirded loch.

Then there comes an evening-breeze
Sadly moaning through the trees,
Softly sighing 'midst the pine-wood on the haugh.

Over a rolling sea of trackless sand
Gebel Maghara's peaks of silver gray
In silence send a message back to me
Of hills more grand than they, across the sea:

Bardawil's salt-lake, endless, dried-up, dead;
White as the frost, the distance lost in heaven;
No billows roll there, only the mirage
Creeps inward, mocking blue sea-lochs, whose marae

Of bushy hills, reflected on still waters, keen of home.

Just because thou art so fair,
Motherland, and in thy care
Have we left our priceless treasure, so can we

Thirst and heat and exile bear;
And the uttermost, prepare
To give up, that thou may'st honored
be and free.

Yet, our sacrifice is naught
Save the river-crossing fraught
With some man-made horrors, and perchance some pain:
Theirs, the dearest hopes destroyed;
Theirs, the life-long aching void;
Still, beyond this desert lies Shephelah's plain.

KANSAS DEVELOPING NEW KIND OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas should soon have enough of a home grown variety of wheat to sow all the tremendous acreage of wheat in this State. Kanred is the name of a variety of wheat developed by the Kansas Agricultural College. The tests made, covering a period of years in the development of the wheat, showed that it would produce one to three bushels more per acre than the ordinary hard Red Turkey wheat, the variety which made Kansas famous. The original seed came from the Crimea; but the Kanred has been developed through the crossing of different varieties of the Russian wheats with specially selected berries of wheat grown in this State.

There were about 30,000 acres of Kanred wheat sown last fall, and 21,230 acres will produce seed exclusively this year, making sufficient seed to sow close to half a million acres next fall. In purchasing the seed, the farmers agree not to sell any wheat for milling purposes for one year, but to sell it all for seed. The agricultural college is now at work examining the wheat in the growing fields to determine the amount of mixture with other varieties of wheat, the presence of rye, oats, and weeds in the fields, and later will inspect the berries to see how close the new crop comes to the standard type. This wheat combines the deep red of the Turkey and Russian wheats with a hard outer coating and great productive powers.

LOOKING TO SIMPLER FURNITURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the days of our great-grandmothers painted furniture was found in most country houses. It was decorated in various simple ways, lines of contrasting color upon a white surface, or a black line upon a grey tone being very much the vogue. There was a certain sobriety, not to say dullness, about these productions of estate carpenters or local cabinetmakers, so that they would without any doubt be agreed if they could see the interpretation put upon "painted" furniture by the boys of some of the London technical classes.

Down at Shoreditch Institute, there is a small exhibition to which all London, from the Queen herself downward, is finding time to go. The president of the institute, Mr. Shadrach Hicks, has every reason to be glad that he encouraged the display, for the exhibition is the beginning of a movement that will have its consummation in the far distance.

Furniture of Ordinary Wood
The exhibit consists of furniture for cottages, made of ordinary wood, used in the regulation trade sizes, often just as it comes from the mills, designed with the utmost simplicity and thus of beauty, and in some cases decorated with color. Everybody who goes to modern handmade furniture exhibitions knows how soon it becomes evident that the prices asked soar beyond the possibilities of the average workers, and they return disgusted to the ordinary glimmering highly varnished production of the furniture market, because it is the only choice possible.

Yet here is a set of bedroom furniture, with hanging wardrobe, dressing table with adjustable mirror, a charming little washstand, and a single bed, that in pre-war days could have been made for £10. Machine cut, easily, though rigidly put together, and painted in glowing colors, it is the most satisfactory equipment that anybody could want. Upon a deep blue groundwork of paint, the decorator has laid a surface of brilliant green, and then, while that was still moist, he has taken his painter's "comb" and has swirled it round, thus leaving a series of symmetrical wheels of blue upon the green. Like a true modern he has imported a strong contrast in bright yellow upon the heading of the doors, a touch as gay as though it were upon a Russian toy and as calculated to cheer a city bedroom as a ray of sunlight.

A Model Flat
The exhibition is held in a model flat, in the institute, which has been used for the teaching of domestic work, and the various pieces of furniture are appropriate to the size of the rooms. In the living room there are birch chairs and various kinds of tables and dressers. In the best parlor, two comfortable chairs, with slats for the seats, and well stuffed cushions, are provided with adjustable and removable backs, and the two faced together form a daybed for a child. Kaurie pine is a beautiful wood used in conjunction with birch and white wood for the best bedroom set. There are no brass knobs to clean, no complicated fastenings to attend to, the primitive "buttons" and wooden knobs of long ago having come back into favor, on account of labor saving and initial cost.

Four years ago a little group of men, designers and manufacturers, got together to see what could be done to bring designers, manufacturers, and distributors into line. They saw that in order to keep up a high standard of workmanship, a more vital interest in design was essential, and their efforts were soon rewarded by the amount of appreciation shown and the increase in membership that accrued so rapidly. They enlisted the sympathy of technical schools, and of schools of art, and it is a very interesting point that the designers of all this beautiful and practical furniture is a member of the Design and Industries Association. Mr. Wells is the head of the carpentry schools at

Shoreditch, and it is the boys of the schools who have shown London, or rather England, what can be done in the way of cheap machine-made furniture if design is good, workmanship sound, and decoration restrained and simple. Mr. Wells' work and that of others is typical of the results that were believed to be possible by the association when it started upon its career of coordination of the arts and industries.

Fitting for New Houses

Who would not wish to see the new houses in building all over the country furnished with this beautiful and useful workmanship, rather than with the glued-together, over-varnished, ill-fitting productions that alone seem available? If the manufacturers who were flocking to the exhibition can discern the growth of the public mind, they will accept the generous offer of the London County Council to use the designs for commercial purposes, at the same time acknowledging their origin. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the boys of the L. C. C. Brixton School of Building are responsible for the painting upon the furniture, an augury that color is to play its legitimate part in the reconstruction of the country. No boy who has once discerned the effect of beautiful things upon the home can ever go back to the monotony of ugliness, nor rest content with the "mahogany" chifferoni and the velvet sofa of a less sensitive and educated generation. It is such exhibitions as this at Shoreditch and such work as that of the Design and Industries Association that will make the modern home what it ought to be.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Correspondents are asked to write briefly.

(No. 778)

Korean Problem and Its Solution

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Korean problem, though it seems quite insignificant at a passing consideration, is one of the great world problems that involves everything of value to humanity. It is not a mere question of political independence, nor is it a temporary consideration of an economic interest. For this reason it is worth a careful study by the civilized world.

There are, no doubt, an infinite number of arguments and solutions for and against the Korean claims and rights. Yet these can be reduced into several groups. Of the "cons," we hear the somewhat inarticulate reasons: That Koreans are not fit for freedom; that Koreans are better off under the Japanese since the Japanese are really sincere in their protection and improvement of Korea; that the present uprising is only the result of the "few" agitators who are "dangerous" to the stability of the world; that the Korean revolution is only a chance outbreak caused by the new idealism of the self-determination by small and subject nations; that Korean desire goes only to the point of mere ambition for officialdom which can easily be satisfied with the grant of that sort; that there are many Koreans who favor the union between Japan and Korea; that as Korea is a danger pointing to the heart of Japan, Japan had to take her and has to keep her; that the Japanese are changing their policies and ideals and will give Korea a civilian government; that the news about the Japanese crimes in Korea is not real, but only put forth by the few Korean agitators, and that Koreans should keep quiet because they have a very meager chance to get their claims approved by the Japanese Government or by the Peace Conference. But are any of these true?

There is yet really no adequate standard to measure the so-called fitness. Nor is there any definite meaning of the term. The greedy masters employ it for a false justification for

slavery. There is not a human being or race that is not fit for freedom. Freedom alone makes possible the true growth of a free citizen, freedom alone guarantees the prosperity, freedom alone makes possible the humanitarian love and righteous courage. At any rate the peaceful free thinkers of Korea are better fitted for freedom than the warlike mechanic soldiers of Japan. In no sense are the Koreans better off under the Japanese, because they are robbed, slaughtered, morally pulled down, and intellectually lowered. As the world well knows, the Japanese were never true with their promises. They certainly did a fruitless and shameful work with their "protection" of Korea. The Korean uprising is now completely proven to be the concurrent desire of the whole Nation, not the work of a few agitators. Further, it is not the mere result of the chance outbreak accelerated by the new idea of self-determination.

Korean desire is not mere ambition for the inferior officialdom, but it concerns regaining the fundamental rights of man together with necessities and possibilities of existence. There are traitors among Koreans as among any other people on earth. But cases of treason do not in any way disentitle a people to the rightful claims. Further, Japan did not remove the Korean dagger by taking Korea and maltreating the Koreans, but only sharpened the edge of it. The Japanese promise of change in the policies in Korea is futile. The Koreans are all too familiar with the Japanese promises to believe the new promise of good government. Besides, the Japanese civilian government is no better than the military. About the reports about the Japanese barbarity in Korea, I cannot see the reason why the Japanese official falsehood should be more valuable than the Korean popular truth. Perhaps the Koreans have a pretty meager chance at present. The Koreans do not expect to reach their desired goal at one stroke, nor do they think that their chance is so meager as it may seem on the surface. For the world is moving ever more rapidly toward the realization and perfection of moral humanity of love and justice.

As for "pros," the Korean problem is a case of the racial existence and popular rights of Koreans, and of the preservation of Christianity and democracy and humanity in this world from infidel and materialistic brutalism. Therefore from the world point of view the real problem is not only what should be made of Korea and Koreans, but more properly what should be done with Japan, greedy and blind.

Of this problem many solutions have been offered to the public by the western friends of Korea and of the Orient. Some believe that Korea would better be entirely and forever united to Japan in order that the peace in the Far East may be secured. Of course, in any event, Japan must change her policies, and she is changing, they tell us. But no such real change is going on in Japan. Moreover, it will take at least 50 years for Japan to work out this complete alteration. Meanwhile the Korean race will be wiped out of existence. And the hostility between the two nations is growing with an exact proportion to the length of time for the continuation of the unfortunate connection. Therefore, in order that the existence of the Korean race may be saved, in order that the cooperation among the several nations in the East may be made possible, in order that Christianity and democracy may be made secure for the world, Korea must be freed. On the part of Koreans there is but one choice and one desire, namely racial extermination or national self-determination. In fact, this simple alternative is where they are led to, whether they like it or not. There is no middle ground, where they can rest. Sooner or later, Korea will attain its aim.

(Signed) KAK WU,
Columbus, Ohio, May 19, 1919.

THE HOME PAPER SERVICE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
One of the many agencies instituted to assist in relating the soldier to peace conditions is that which grew out of the "Home Paper" Service of America and carries the motto, "For Each Soldier a Chance to Earn a Living."

Not long after the United States entered the war, Col. William R. Thompson of New York conceived the idea of sending his home paper to each soldier in the service abroad from New York State. As this proved too large an undertaking, it was narrowed to sending the home paper to each man and woman, at home or abroad, from Westchester County, New York. The idea was that it would be in effect an extra letter from home. In time, nearly 8000 soldiers and sailors from Westchester County, together with men and women workers in relief units, received the daily or weekly paper they wished to have sent to them. In most cases the papers reached them regularly.

The men wrote back letters which were printed in their home papers, and this did much for the esprit de corps during the war. Just as the idea which had proved so successful was about to be extended to a large number of country newspapers in different parts of the country, the government issued an order prohibiting the circulation of free newspapers. To meet this situation 4000 country newspapers consented to print plate matter advocating sending the papers, and calling upon their readers to pay the subscriptions so that it could be done. This was done, but with the rapid demobilization of the army the work grew rapidly less.

It was then decided that the unity of action which had been obtained by the "Home Paper" Service of America might be turned to good advantage by obtaining employment for the returning soldiers. Accordingly, the 4000 newspapers all over the country were asked to take up this matter, to print proposals for local improvements and to send clippings of the published articles to the home office in New York. The work has been successful in arousing local sentiment, in inducing municipalities, towns and villages to build sewers and roads and undertake other construction. It has also inspired many communities to raise funds for building a large Community House or Town Hall as a memorial to soldiers. This work is still in progress.

The publisher of a paper in a small town in Pennsylvania writes that he has published a circular entitled the "Guernsey Market House," which was built without borrowing money, and he outlines "a method of public weal by which schoolhouses, electric lights, water plants and all public utilities, even dwellings for the people, should be built." The Market House was built largely through the combined efforts of all those who were willing to contribute toward it material and labor, and meant the cooperation of nearly every person in the community. It was something like the old-time "raising days" in frontier communities when all the men gathered at a specified farm and worked with a will to raise a house or a barn in the shortest time possible.

A Kansas editor writes that in his town ground has been broken for a new \$200,000 Liberty High School; 60 blocks of new paving have been ordered, and three new business buildings and a large list of residences are ready to start. From agricultural communities come reports that there is pressing need for men on the farms. A Colorado editor writes: "The people want to put the boys back as nearly as possible as they were before the war."



Why the Goodness Never Varies in Beech-Nut Strawberry Jam

EVERY glass is cooked just right. Never a bit of guess-work—no uncertainties of any kind. For Beech-Nut Strawberry Jam is cooked by thermometer tests that show to the second when the jam is done. No under-cooking—no over-cooking. Made from fresh-picked berries—those firm, round, little berries grown in the up-state section of New York. Nothing else but pure granulated sugar added. Care in selecting the fruit, in preparing it, and in cooking it to exact temperature makes Beech-Nut Jam as desirable as the choicest home-made jams. Get a glass of Beech-Nut Strawberry Jam today.

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
"Foods of Finest Flavor"

Beech-Nut

Jams, Jellies, Marmalades



Moore Push-Pins
To hang any light-weight article to Walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use
Moore Push-Pins
(Glass Heads, Steel Points)
For Heavy Pictures, Clocks, etc., use
Moore Push-In Hangers
(The Hanger with the Twist)
10¢
At Stationery, Photo-supply and Hardware Stores in Canada, 13¢ per pkt.
Sold where the Moore Push-Pin Emblem is displayed.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Dept. 40, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COLEY SQUARE BRANCH
879 Boylston Street
MANCHESTER AVENUE BRANCH
Corner N. & Manchester Ave. and Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Exquisite Novelties in
Soft Summer Skirts
These are unquestionably the most beautiful skirts we have ever introduced. Fashioned from soft, diaphanous, shimmering fabrics and pretty Georgette crepes. Several of the models trimmed with medallions of fine fillet lace. In white, in pink, in blue. The most attractive skirts we have ever shown.
Prices \$25 and \$29.50
Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Michigan State Auto School
Both practical and theoretical training—In Detroit, the famous Auto City

AMBASSADOR TO REPORT ON SIBERIA

United States Representative Will Tour the Country and Inquire Into Conditions Where Rule of Koltchak Obtains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, left Tokyo yesterday for an extended trip through Siberia to Omsk, to report officially upon the situation in this region, where Admiral Koltchak has established a government in opposition to the soviet régime at Moscow and Petrograd.

State Department officials admitted that on the report of the American Ambassador would depend whether or not the quasi-recognition accorded by the principal powers to the Koltchak Government is extended to its actual recognition as the de facto government.

Mr. Morris will be met at Vladivostok by Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia, who will accompany him to Omsk, and will also make a report on conditions there and in the rest of Siberia.

Mr. Morris is particularly well qualified. It is said, for this mission, and officials of the government place the greatest confidence in his opinions. He will report directly to President Wilson, with whom he was in frequent communication during the latter's stay in Paris. It was due largely to the reports of Mr. Morris, it is said, that the partial recognition was accorded the Koltchak government.

Mr. Morris has been on inspection trips through eastern Siberia on a number of occasions since the Koltchak government assumed charge and is familiar with the operation of that government in the vicinity of Vladivostok.

He has studied the Siberian question more closely than any other American diplomatist of high standing and is known to be in sympathy with the aims and ambitions of Admiral Koltchak to restore a constitutional government as soon as possible. It is reported that he has advised Admiral Koltchak on several occasions as to the attitude of the allied and associated governments, at the request of the officials in Paris.

Preliminary reports on conditions generally in Siberia are encouraging, and are said to justify the allied and associated governments' action in granting quasi-recognition to Admiral Koltchak's régime as the government of all non-Bolshevik Russia.

Even in these cases it has degenerated into simple lawlessness, with no connection with the leaders in European Russia. In other days the present bands of Bolsheviks in Siberia would be termed robber bands as there is little similarity between what they stand for now and the claims which they sprang into existence two years ago.

Captured Americans Returned
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Graves, commander of the American expeditionary forces in Siberia, has cabled the War Department that Lieutenant Fribble and four men, previously reported captured by anti-Koltchak forces, were returned to the United States forces on June 22 and that all of them are well.

MOTOR TRUCK TRAIN OFF FOR CALIFORNIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An army motor transport train composed of 60 trucks left Washington yesterday on a journey across the continent to San Francisco, California, which it is scheduled to reach by Sept. 1. It is said to be the longest and best-equipped army motor train ever assembled. One object of the trip is to stimulate enlistments in the motor corps.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking at the exercises before the start, dwelt on the value of the motor transport during war time and said that it was this branch of the service that saved Verdun and Paris.

"This world war," said Secretary Baker, "was a war of motor transports. It was a war of movement, especially in the later stages, when the practically stationary position of the armies was changed to meet the new conditions. One of the remarkable and entirely new developments of the war was the inauguration of a regular timetable and schedule for these trucks."

ARGENTINA INVITED TO JOIN THE LEAGUE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A secret session of the Senate was requested on July 4 by the Foreign Minister, and after the galleries had been cleared he read a note from the allied and associated nations inviting Argentina to join the League of Nations.

Argentina has been given two months to respond. The Senate apparently is in favor of joining the league.

Argentina formally recognized the independence of Poland on July 4.

PLAN TO RESTORE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Governor Gardner has sent a special message to the extraordinary session of the Legis-

lature at Jefferson City submitting the question of restoring capital punishment. This action was taken after the House, by a vote of 32, and the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 9, passed a joint and concurrent resolution requesting that the proposition be submitted.

The Governor then announced that he would take action if 72 members of the House would pledge themselves to remain and vote for the bill to restore capital punishment, abolished in 1917. The votes were mustered and pledged supporters of the restoration immediately introduced a bill repealing the present law. Six crimes are included in the scope of the act.

PANAMA MISSION PROPOSES LAWS

Farm Land Bank, Agricultural Extension Service, and College of Commerce Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The mission sent to the Republic of Panama to make an economic survey of the country and to consider establishment of an agricultural bank system similar to that of the United States, immigration and colonization, census, fiscal affairs, law enforcement, agricultural education extension service and other subjects, has returned to this city. The mission, led by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director-general of the Southern Commercial Congress, has submitted drafts of laws providing for the organization of a farm land bank and for an agricultural extension service. It is expected that the survey made by this mission established a precedent in organization work in Central America.

"The mission is of the firm conviction that a system of agricultural finance will be just as successful in Panama as it has been in the United States," said Dr. Owens. "The one great need is for the spirit of cooperation to be fostered between Panama and the United States, and that we should adopt as a policy plans to assist Panama in the solution of problems along all lines of common interest to the two countries."

Dr. Owens announced also plans for a general commercial educational system for Panama, Central and South America, to be known as the Pan-American College of Commerce, at Panama City.

"The college will be a training camp for the young men of the Americas for the foreign field of business," said Dr. Owens. "It will include in its course of instruction the most practical work as to commerce, shipping, banking, and the standardization of the foreign trade relations of all the countries of the western world." It is expected that the institution will open on Jan. 1, 1920.

ELKS READY TO OPEN CONVENTION

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Thousands of members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks were here for the opening of the victory convention of the grand lodge yesterday. The part the order played in the war was described in the annual report of the war relief commission.

The commission now is devoting much money and energy in the cause of disabled soldiers, pending their assimilation into the government vocational system. Albert T. Brophy of Brooklyn, and Frank U. Rain, a district attorney of Fairbury, Nebraska, are candidates for grand exalted ruler.

TOWNLEY CHARGES NOT DISMISSED

JACKSON, Minnesota—Judge Dean yesterday denied the motion of the defense to dismiss the conspiracy charge against A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, a league organizer. George Hoke, attorney for the defense, said to the jury: "We will undertake to show you that instead of being conspirators, my clients are the victims of a conspiracy extending over this and neighboring states. This conspiracy was, and now is, in force for the purpose of destroying the Non-Partisan League as a political machine." The judge stopped this line of argument.

BASTILLE DAY IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The French societies of New York are planning a great patriotic celebration for Bastille Day, to be held at the Manhattan Casino on July 14. The proceeds of this celebration will be used to help disabled members and widows and orphans of the war through the various French societies. Gaston Liebert, Consul-General of France, will officiate as president on the occasion.

FRENCH BOYS AT MIDDLEBURY

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont—Through the cooperation of the French Government, Prof. H. P. Williamson De Visme, director of French at Middlebury College, summer session, has brought to Middlebury five French youths to study the life and customs of New England. Professor De Visme, who is a native of Middlebury and the head of a school near Paris, hopes to bring another class of French boys here next summer.

CAMP ROOSEVELT OPENED

MUSKEGON, Michigan—Camp Roosevelt, the national junior reserve officers' camp established by a number of prominent Chicago men, and in charge of Capt. E. U. Beals, with a staff of regular army officers, opened yesterday with 1200 students, representing nearly every state in the Union. The camp will be operated eight weeks.

PROTECTION FOR JEWS IS ORDERED

Minister of War of Poland Issues Instructions That Full Rights of All Citizens Be Respected and Enjoins Strict Obedience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of an altercation between soldiers of General Haller's forces and a number of Jews, in Warsaw, Poland, the Minister of War of Poland has issued an order defining a policy of protection for Jews in that country and strictly enjoining the military forces to act according to the order.

In making public this order, officials of the United States Department of State expressed gratification at the evident intention of the Polish Government to guarantee protection to the Jewish population. The Minister of War attributes some of the bad feeling toward the Jews to the propaganda of enemy agents who wish to embarrass the new State. The order was issued on June 27 and follows in full:

Text of the Order
"A regrettable incident June 26 at Warsaw caused by criminal license by certain individuals dishonoring the Polish uniform causes me to renew preventive orders. All citizens without regard to religion are equal before the law and have equal right to protection of authorities. Every violation of civil rights is a crime to be punished with the full severity of law. Polish soldiers are obliged while off duty or on duty to aid the oppressed. Negligence of this duty is punishable and all the more so since violence against citizens is a crime, whether done with criminal intent or by simple license. I remind and warn that I will not tolerate that unauthorized persons injure citizens of the Polish State and I shall pursue them with full vigor of the law. I therefore order:

"1. In event of any excesses by soldiers against the civil population, the nearest military authority will take necessary measures to stop it in the beginning.

"2. All suspected of taking part shall be arrested on the spot and delivered to the nearest military court.

"3. Each incident and measure taken shall be immediately reported.

"4. All soldiers belonging to the same detachment as the guilty one shall be confined to barracks until verdict shall be pronounced.

Officers Held Responsible
"5. Superior officers have the duty of instructing their men in their duty toward the civilian population. A soldier is never called to administer justice for speculation or for usury or misdemeanor or to inflict immediate justice for a crime against the State. His duty is solely to arrest the individual suspected and place him in the hands of the nearest military or civil authorities. Any other procedure will be punished as criminal. Inform the soldiers of the enemy agents paid to provoke them and of the resources and means of propaganda they possess intended to enfeeble the new State in process of formation. Inform them that these disorders compromise them in the eyes of Europeans and bring on us the reproach of intolerance. In case of further disorders I shall hold their immediate officers responsible for lack of influence and discipline.

"6. The military prosecutor-general will publish appropriate orders; among others that investigation shall begin immediately and judgment be rendered inside seven days. The present orders shall be proclaimed to all detachments, authorities, and schools. District commanders are responsible for execution.

(Signed) "LESNIEWSKI, Minister of War."

PERU'S AMBASSADOR ENTERS A PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Don Francisco Tudela y Varela, the Peruvian Ambassador, called at the State Department yesterday and conferred with officials on the assumption of power in Peru of President-elect Leguia and the arbitrary deposition of President Pardo. It is understood on reliable authority that the Ambassador condemned the action of President-elect Leguia, and advocated strongly the interests of President Pardo.

The State Department has not received complete information about the coup d'état, and this government's decision upon the question of recognition of the Leguia Government is undecided to await reports from the legation at Lima.

John Vavasour Noel, for many years a publisher of Peru, was in Washington yesterday for the purpose of advocating the cause of the new government.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TO BE REPLACED

Original Setting Will Mark the Spot When Tercentenary Is Observed During Year 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Plymouth Rock, on which the Pilgrims landed from the Mayflower, will be replaced in its original location, and the original Pilgrim churchyard on Cole's Hill will be reclaimed and inclosed, according to plans for the Pilgrim tercentenary, which have just been announced.

The rock now stands in the proper location, except that it has been raised several feet. The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims will be held next year, and according to Arthur Lord of Plymouth, who is in charge of the plans for the occasion, it is expected not only to have the rock reset and the grounds inclosed, but also to clear the water front of several small wharves, principally coal wharves, which detract from the scenic effect.

A beautiful canopy will be erected over the rock. The plans for the grounds will necessitate a change in the location of a street, and may require certain changes in the approaches to the hotel near the rock.

NEW ATTACK ON DRY LAW PLANNED

Constitutionality of War Legislation "in Peace Time" to Be Queried—Also Called Discriminatory Against Poor Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

YONKERS, New York—That British investors, whose holdings in American breweries amount to more than \$40,000,000, have retained him to fight prohibition is announced by Samuel Untermyer at his home here. Mr. Untermyer said that he intended to join forces with Elihu Root and William T. Guthrie in contending that it is unconstitutional to enact war legislation "in peace times." Another charge they make is that the war-time prohibition law is discriminatory in that it contains no search and seizure clause, so that the rich man enjoys immunity for his home stock.

It is said that the Claussen-Flanagan Brewing Company, one of those bringing suit against the United States Attorney and the acting Collector of Internal Revenue, is a British corporation.

Mr. Untermyer declared that an attempt would be made to get a hearing before congressional committees on the Volstead bill, and this failing, to challenge the bill if it should reach the President.

Courts May Be Appealed To
"This proposed action of Congress," said Mr. Untermyer, "will be challenged before the congressional committee if permitted, but if not permitted it will in any event be challenged when the bill reaches the President, and, if necessary, in the courts. No objection will, however, be made to inserting in the bill a provision that will effectively prevent the sale of any beverage that contains any alcohol whatever, however slight, including light beer, to be drunk on the premises where sold. Such a provision will render national prohibition enforcement possible and is the only practical means by which it will ever be made enforceable, for it will eliminate the saloon and place the poor man, who cannot stock his cellar with intoxicating liquors, on a par with the rich man at least to the very limited extent of being able to buy and drink with his meals at home a harmless, non-intoxicating beverage which is a large part of the civilized world regards as helpful and nourishing food."

Position of Congress
"I do not believe that the courts will countenance any such senseless and inappropriate legislation. It is the duty of Congress to ascertain by inquiry what percentage of alcoholic contents is in fact intoxicating within reasonable limitations so as not to include beverages that are clearly harmless and non-intoxicating, such as beer with less than 3 per cent alcoholic contents. Congress cannot evade that duty to the destruction of legitimate business investments amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars that were built up under the protection and encouragement of federal and state governments ever since we became a nation—a business that has contributed and is today contributing hundreds of millions of dollars annually to the federal reserve, to say nothing of the tribute collected by the states."

"I agree to the wisdom of the popular verdict that in the interest of humanity and for the good of future generations the saloon that is the breeding place of crime and the cause of so much of the world's misery must go, and that with it there must go the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, but it has not been decreed by the people by this amendment that Congress shall be given the power to enact this vicious piece of class legislation that sacrifices the poor man's innocent habits while tolerating in the rich man the continued license for the prevention of which the amendment was passed."

PROSECUTIONS ORDERED
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Instructions were received here yesterday by Harvey A. Baker, United States Attorney, from the Department of Justice, to prosecute all brewers who have made malt liquors since May 1, containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol and to prosecute all saloon keepers who have sold such beers and ales since July 1.

Springfield to Grant Licenses
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Following the action of the Boston

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR ARBITRATION

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The chambers of commerce of Brazil and the United States on July 4 signed an arbitration agreement similar to that in effect between the Argentine and United States chambers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The transports Louisville and Giuseppe Verdi, from Brest and Marseilles, respectively, arrived yesterday with 141 officers and 4118 troops. Among the casualties on the Verdi was Maj.-Gen. Ernest Hinds, Capt. Benjamin A. Long, U. S. N., who was attached to the staff of Admiral Sims as chief of convey during the war, returned on the Louisville.

The transport Edgar F. Luckenbach from St. Nazaire brought 31 officers and 2324 troops; and the transport Santa Ann from Bordeaux brought 22 officers, 1350 men, two nurses, and five civilians.

MOONEY RADICALS DEFEATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Efforts of the radicals to stampede St. Louis labor for a general strike over the Mooney case have failed. For several weeks meetings have been held by a radical group, without effect. The Central Trades and Labor Union held a mass meeting recently, conducted in line with the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor. Unable to excite the meeting into radical resolutions, some 50 of the agitators rose and left the meeting.

NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—North Carolinians will be asked to subscribe \$500,000 for a building which will be erected in Raleigh in honor of the men and women of the State who took part in any branch of service in the world war. A campaign, which will be under the direction of Secretary R. D. W. Connor of the State Historical Commission, will be made in each county Nov. 11, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

GERMAN LANGUAGE UPHOLD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Advocates of the elimination of German language teaching in the grades, after having won a temporary victory, experienced a defeat in the Wisconsin Legislature. The measure had passed the Senate but was killed in the House by a vote of 51 to 27 through a combination of Socialist, Republican and Democratic voters from districts where voters of German extraction predominate.

JAPANESE HAIL ADVENT OF PEACE

Tokyo and Washington Exchange Congratulatory Messages—Government of Nicaragua Also Sends Congratulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Correspondence between the military and naval attaches of the Japanese Embassy in Washington and Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, regarding the signing of the peace treaty and the part played by United States forces in the war, was made public yesterday by the War Department.

Maj.-Gen. Katsuzo Inouye, of the Imperial Japanese Army, and Commander Yoshitake Uyeda, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, on instructions from the Japanese Minister of War and the Navy, the chief of the army and chief of the navy general staff, conveyed the following message:

"On the occasion of the signing of peace, we have the honor to express our hearty congratulations. This victorious result is, beyond doubt, the outcome of the mighty efforts exerted by the heroes of the great army rallied under the Stars and Stripes for the righteous cause and of the command of the sea maintained by the indomitable great American Navy cooperating with the allied fleets.

"Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express, on behalf of the Japanese Army and Navy, our profound respect for the ever glorious army and navy of the United States."

Mr. Baker acknowledged receipt of the message as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the gracious message of congratulation which Your Excellency have caused to be transmitted on the occasion of the signing of peace. On behalf of the American Army, I beg leave to express my deep appreciation of the generous judgment pronounced upon the activities of the American Army. The end of the great war was brought about victoriously by the concerted efforts of the great allied and associated civilized powers. To the American Army it was a high pleasure to feel, throughout its exertions, the cooperation and sympathy of the great army and people of Japan. The American Army entertains the hope that the brotherhood of arms formed for the defense of civilization will continue to inspire the confederated free peoples of the world with generous sentiments and the high purpose to maintain the liberties recently and gloriously vindicated."

The Government of Nicaragua, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has cabled to the Department of State its congratulations upon the signing of the Peace Treaty, in part as follows:

"On the occasion of the auspicious event of the signing of peace, the people and Government of Nicaragua send through Your Excellency's worthy medium their most cordial and enthusiastic felicitations to the people and Government of the United States, whose admirable patriotism, love of liberty, and faith in democracy, secured victory on the fields of battle and stable peace in the conference at Versailles."

HONOR FOR HENRY WATTERSON
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—King Albert of Belgium has conferred the dignity of officer in the Order of the Crown on Henry Watterson.

COLLEGE OF HAWAII DEGREES
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—For the first time in its history the College of Hawaii has conferred the degree of doctor of laws. Presentation was made at the eighth annual commencement exercises and the recipients were Sanford Ballard Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii and first Governor of the Territory, and Prof. Marion M. Scott, who has been prominent in educational work in the islands and in Japan.

LEGION OF HONOR AWARDS
NEW YORK, New York—Col. Wait C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the American expeditionary force, his three assistants, Lieut.-Col. David M. Goodrich, T. C. Lonergan and J. A. McDermott, and Elwood S. Brown, chief athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. in France have been awarded the Legion of Honor by the French Government for their efforts in connection with the inter-allied games in Paris.

PROSECUTIONS ORDERED
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Instructions were received here yesterday by Harvey A. Baker, United States Attorney, from the Department of Justice, to prosecute all brewers who have made malt liquors since May 1, containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol and to prosecute all saloon keepers who have sold such beers and ales since July 1.

Springfield to Grant Licenses
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Following the action of the Boston

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

July Sale

Linen Handkerchiefs

Values, per half dozen, 1.50, 2.50, 3.90, 6.00 to 9.00

Price 1/2 Dozen	1.14	1.74	\$3	4.50	7.50	1/2 Dozen
-----------------	------	------	-----	------	------	-----------

Women's Handkerchiefs
Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, sheer. Value 6 for 1.50. Price 6 for 1.00

Men's Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4-in. hemstitched. Value 6 for 2.25. Price 6 for 1.74

Many Thousands
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs
Many dainty patterns in hand-embroidered corners, also 1-16 in. hemstitched, stock initials with circle. Value 6 for 2.50. Price 6 for 1.74

Women's Handkerchiefs
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-emb. initial and floral designs. Value 6 for 3.90. Price 6 for 3.00

Men's Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4-in. hemstitched. Value 6 for 2.25. Price 6 for 1.74

Women's Handkerchiefs
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-emb. corners. Value 6 for 4.50. Price 6 for 3.54

Men's Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4-in. hemstitched. Value 6 for 2.25. Price 6 for 1.74

Women's Handkerchiefs
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, lace edge with real Annapolis emb. Value 6 for 9.00. Price 6 for 7.50

Men's Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4-in. hemstitched. Value 6 for 2.25. Price 6 for 1.74

Women's Handkerchiefs
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, real Madeira, hand emb. Value 6 for 6.00. Price 6 for 4.50

Men's Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4-in. hemstitched. Value 6 for 2.25. Price 6 for 1.74

Women's Handkerchiefs
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with emb. corners. Value 6 for 2.50. Price 6 for 1.74

Men's Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4-in. hemstitched. Value 6 for 2.25. Price 6 for 1.74

Women's Handkerchiefs
Embroidered Initial
Value 6 for 1.50 Price 6 for 1.14

Men's Handkerchiefs
French cords and tines, sheer and med. weight.
Value 6 for 5.00 Price 6 for 3.54

Mail Orders Given Careful Attention

AN INVITATION

To Inspect Our New Banking Rooms

MASSACHUSETTS AVE.—NEWBURY ST.

BOSTON

Back Bay National Bank

—OPENING TODAY—

9 A. M.—TO—9 P. M.

Commercial Accounts
Savings Department
Safe Deposit Boxes

CANADA'S INQUIRY
INTO INDUSTRIES

Commission Report Recommends
Legislation for 8-Hour Day
and Minimum Wage—Govern-
ment Action on Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, recently laid on the table of the House of Commons majority and minority reports presented by the commission on the industrial relations which, during its investigations, traveled from coast to coast. The majority report is signed by five of the members and the minority report by two. The chief recommendations in the former are legislation for a maximum working day of eight hours, with a weekly rest of not less than 24 hours and a minimum wage especially for women and girls and unskilled labor. It also recommended that government action should be taken to relieve the unemployed situation by means of public works, while other outstanding recommendations are: assistance toward the building of workers' homes; restoration of the fullest liberty of speech and the press; the establishment of a bureau for promoting industrial councils for improvement of relations between employers and workers; investigation by experts into the system of proportional representation in parliamentary elections with a view to real legislation in that direction, and state insurance. The report also speaks in favor of collective bargaining, payment of living wage; right of workers to organize and the recognition of unions; the establishment of joint plant and industrial councils and the extension to the children of the poorer classes of the opportunity to reach the highest educational institutions.

Unrest and Unemployment

The commission found that unrest was greater in those centers of the Dominion where there was most unemployment, also great reluctance on the part of capitalists to risk unemployed capital in new enterprises or the expansion of existing ones. The high cost of living was assigned as one, if not the chief, cause of Labor unrest, which would largely disappear if living expenses more nearly balanced wages. At present any advance in wages is invariably met by increase in price of prime necessities of life, which many people believe is due to profiteering chiefly through the food stores, which in turn is due to the cost of carrying and the expense of distribution. They also blame the present expensive system of distribution, and declare there are too many middlemen. The commission approves of the Labor declaration in the peace treaty, that "Labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or as an article of commerce." The demand by workmen for a shorter day was found to be very general, the reasons assigned being the securing of more leisure and energy to devote to things other than work. The demand was also very common for an eight-hour day with a Saturday half holiday. In other words, a 44-hour week. Generally speaking it was found that employers approved of a shorter working day; they at the same time pointed out certain difficulties to be met in relation to climatic conditions and limited seasons. Having in view Canada's small home market, it was questioned whether the country would be able to compete in foreign markets if conditions were advanced too far ahead of those countries which were manufacturing similar products to those of Canadian industrial concerns.

Advantages of Trade Unions

It cannot be denied that trade unions generally have brought many advantages to workers in the form of increased wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. When employers in one line of industry are organized and their employees have a central organization, the latter are able to secure more favorable conditions. The two groups would have the advantage from the point of view of competition of equalizing wages, hours and other conditions affecting costs. On the subject of the much debated and apparently little understood collective bargaining, the committee defines this as the right of workers to group themselves for the purpose of selling their labor power collectively, instead of making individual agreements with the employer. For this purpose, men have organized themselves into trade unions and many of these are federated into central councils such as the Metal Trades Council, etc. Employers, in like manner, sometimes control one factory, sometimes a chain of factories, and in some instances are organized into Labor organizations of their industry, which, again, sometimes become part of the federation with local branches such as the National Association of Building Contractors and Supply Men. Collective bargaining is negotiating for and reaching agreement between employers or groups of employers and employees and groups of employees through the representatives chosen by the respective parties themselves. In the case of larger organizations of workers, for example, where a building contractor employs 10 different classes of tradesmen, all organized into different trade unions, it has been found mutually satisfactory for workers to combine their demands and present them to the employer

MINERS FEDERATION
STRONGLY OPPOSED

Witness Before Coal Inquiry
Says Federation Bill "Worst
Bit of Syndicalism Great
Britain Has Ever Had"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Richard Redmayne, K. C. B., chief inspector of mines was the principal witness before the Coal Commission on June 6. He gave details relating to the ownership and value of mineral properties, and the possibility of utilizing mechanical appliances in coal mines to a greater extent. Sir Richard also dealt with the economies of administration and working procurable under a system of collective production. Mr. J. J. Terrett, hon. secretary of the National Food Vigilance Committee, who was called before Sir Richard Redmayne, was very outspoken in his opinion on nationalization and in his denunciation of the Miners Federation. In the view of the National Food Vigilance Committee, he said, the nationalization of mines in the form proposed by the Miners Federation Bill and recommended was one of the greatest curses that could come to the country. In reply to Mr. Herbert Smith, he declared he was in favor of nationalization of mines so long as the public would support it, but the Miners Federation Bill, he added, was the worst bit of syndicalism Great Britain had ever had, and meant the enslaving of his union by the Miners Federation. In his evidence Sir Richard Redmayne said that he considered the present system of royalty owning was against the national interest. He considered that if the minerals were owned by the State it would be possible to remedy many abuses which now existed.

Human Factor in Industry

Discussing the subject of joint councils the report finds that "The essential feature of all the proposals is that the human factor in industry is to be regarded as of first importance. They aim at improving the standard of comfort of the worker by securing a greater measure of close cooperation between him and his employer; of eliminating distrust and suspicion, by full disclosure of all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the industry. They tend to bring the employee and the employer close together, give each a better understanding of the difficulties which beset the other; and the worker a greater sense of responsibility by according him a greater voice in the government of the industry, and thus bring about a permanent improvement in their relations."

The Minority Report

The minority report finds that speaking broadly there does not seem to be any serious unemployment in Canada, nor is there found any real poverty that was not being adequately handled by local institutions. On the question of industrial councils the minority report says: "Considering the several classes of Labor organization in Canada, and the unsettled condition this brings about at present, the Whitley plan as established in Great Britain would not, in our opinion, be suited to our conditions. In Great Britain, both employers and employees have had organizations for a number of years and their industries are in groups of comparatively small geographical areas. The British workmen are usually of one nationality, whereas in some plants in Canada employees who appeared before this commission gave evidence that 21 different nationalities were employed in the same plant. It would appear therefore, without any adverse criticism to the Whitley plan as proposed in Great Britain, that conditions in Canada both with regard to the organizations of the employers and employees, and the varied nationalities and conditions to be dealt with makes its practicability doubtful in Canada, although in certain plants this scheme might be successfully applied. "The Colorado plan or a plan similar to that now under experiment by the Imperial Oil Company and others, would, in our opinion, be more workable."

BRAZILIAN STRIKE FAILS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The strike declared on the Central Railroad of Brazil seems to have broken down after having lasted a few hours. Police and troops guarded trains and non-striking employees.

MAKING CALLING OF
STRIKES ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Under a plan suggested by A. E. Weeks, local manager of the Northwest Steel Company, and endorsed by the British Columbia Metal Trades Employers Association and the British Columbia Manufacturers Association, it is proposed to eliminate all objectionable features of the present method of calling general strikes. The scheme submitted by Mr. Weeks has been urged upon the federal government, as well as the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Should the plan suggested meet with the approval of the government, Parliament will be asked to pass legislation making the calling of strikes illegal and punishable by fines and imprisonment, until certain well-defined procedure has been followed out, in which the Minister of Labor will be given a prominent part, but which will detract in no way whatever from the powers at present held by organized Labor.

While the government is asked to take a hand in the calling of strikes, through the Minister of Labor, it is not suggested that the government will have any right to say whether or not a strike will be called, the plan merely providing a method by which the arguments of both sides in an industrial dispute will be given an opportunity of stating their case, before any industry or industries become involved in a tie-up.

LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Twelve hundred employees of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of leather goods, struck yesterday because the officials refused to meet a committee from a new leather workers' union to discuss demands for a 48-hour week at the present pay for 55 hours, and the same pay for women and men on the same kind of work. The officials announced that they will treat with their own employees as individuals, but not with the union. They also announced that the plant will be closed.

Fall in Output

Referring to present output in the industry, Sir Richard said that it dis-

CUNARD
ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Carmania July 12
Ordnua July 22
Carmania Aug. 2
Carmania Aug. 16
Carmania Aug. 30
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania July 11
Aquitania July 28
Aquitania Aug. 23
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH,
HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia July 17
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH,
HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George July 26
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
Columbia Aug. 23

81-83 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Phone 3-3100

NATIONAL LABOR
PARTY PROPOSED

Illinois Leaders Plan Conference
of Representatives of All La-
bor Parties in United States
and Non-Partisan League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Further steps looking to the organization of a national Labor party have been taken here by the Cook County Labor Party and the Labor Party of Illinois. The executive committees of these two organizations at a joint meeting decided to call a preliminary conference of representatives of all Labor parties in the United States and representatives of the Non-Partisan League. The tentative date for this meeting has been fixed for Aug. 4. The meeting will be held in Chicago. The preliminary conference will discuss the question as to whether a national convention shall be called to organize a national Labor party. Charles Dold, one of the members appointed to arrange for the preliminary conference, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is little doubt but what action favorable to the organization of a Labor party will be taken.

NEWSPARTY TO
CONSIDER STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston newspapermen will hold a meeting in the banquet hall of the Quincy House today to discuss further possibilities of negotiation with the publishers, and whether a strike shall be called if the publishers continue to refuse recognition to the union. Officials of the union assert that the newspapermen consider the attitude of the publishers inconsistent, and that, although the publishers have constantly advocated conciliation in the settlement of Labor disputes, they have in this instance not behaved in conformity to their preaching. They have collected a series of editorials published by the Boston papers to support their contention in this matter. After the meeting of the newspapermen, the presidents of Labor organizations affiliated with the printing trades in the newspaper industry will meet to discuss measures of mediation. The newspapermen say that applications for membership in the union are coming in rapidly and that the city is now almost entirely organized.

TEACHERS' WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—The Helena school board has announced an increase in wages of \$200 per year for all school teachers of the district. The action of the board was based upon recommendations by Superintendent John Dietrich, who had been instructed by the board to investigate the matter in Helena and elsewhere.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPPOSED

WILMINGTON, North Carolina—With large delegations of lumbermen present from Maryland, Virginia and

COST OF CHICAGO
SALARY INCREASES

City Budget Increased Between
\$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000 to
Meet Demands of Employees,
Says City Finance Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—In order to meet the demands of city employees who went out on strike, and of other employees who threatened to strike if wages were not raised, the salary budget of the city of Chicago was raised between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000, according to information given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the office of the city finance committee. Even with this amount of money added to the payroll, city employees, in some branches, among them the electricians, are still demanding an increase in pay. The success of the strike of the city employees in forcing the City Council to meet their demands is indicated by the following figures showing the salaries received by some of the city employees before the strike and the salaries they are now drawing: Clerks at the City Hall who walked out in a body, were given increases as follows: Messengers, who received from \$600 to \$780, were given from \$720 to \$900; junior clerks, from a minimum of \$960 and a maximum of \$1320, now receive \$1080 to \$1500, respectively; senior clerks, receiving from \$1440 to \$1740, were increased to a minimum of \$1620 and a maximum of \$1980; principal clerks, receiving from \$1800 to \$2160 were given \$2100 to \$2460; head clerks, receiving \$2340 to \$2700, received an increase to a minimum of \$2620 and a maximum of \$3000. Policemen and firemen were given a minimum of \$1440 and a maximum of \$1800. They demanded a maximum of \$2000. Police sergeants were given \$2200, an increase of \$400; lieutenants, \$2500, or \$200 more a year; police captains, \$3300, or a rise of \$300. Fire lieutenants were raised \$400; captains, \$200, and battalion chiefs, \$300. Street cleaners with teams had been paid \$8 a day and received \$9. Street cleaners without a team who were receiving from \$3 to \$3.10, made a demand for from \$4 to \$4.10, and received from \$3.65 to \$3.75. Garbage handlers were increased from \$3.15 to \$3.65. Bridge operators sent in a demand last year and were raised from \$1080 to \$1320 and demanded another increase this year. In the new budget they were allowed from \$1200 to \$1440. They demanded from \$1380 to \$1620. The city employees all struck at practically the same time, when the budget was being made up, and for a time threatened to tie up most of the departments of the city government.

NEWSPARTY TO
CONSIDER STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston newspapermen will hold a meeting in the banquet hall of the Quincy House today to discuss further possibilities of negotiation with the publishers, and whether a strike shall be called if the publishers continue to refuse recognition to the union. Officials of the union assert that the newspapermen consider the attitude of the publishers inconsistent, and that, although the publishers have constantly advocated conciliation in the settlement of Labor disputes, they have in this instance not behaved in conformity to their preaching. They have collected a series of editorials published by the Boston papers to support their contention in this matter. After the meeting of the newspapermen, the presidents of Labor organizations affiliated with the printing trades in the newspaper industry will meet to discuss measures of mediation. The newspapermen say that applications for membership in the union are coming in rapidly and that the city is now almost entirely organized.

TEACHERS' WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—The Helena school board has announced an increase in wages of \$200 per year for all school teachers of the district. The action of the board was based upon recommendations by Superintendent John Dietrich, who had been instructed by the board to investigate the matter in Helena and elsewhere.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPPOSED

WILMINGTON, North Carolina—With large delegations of lumbermen present from Maryland, Virginia and

California

this summer



Cool in summer by the sea,
And cool up in the Sierra.

The glorious out-of-doors beckons you,
every day.

You may auto on thousands of miles of
smooth boulevards.

You may camp in lovely Yosemite, or where
the Big Tree groves are, or alongside some
ice-cold mountain brook.

You may climb the snowy slopes of Mt.
Whitney or Mt. Shasta.

You may bathe in the blue Pacific—where the surf
rolls in, or in quiet waters.

Go to California this summer and see for yourself.

On the way visit some of the National Parks and
National Monuments—the nation's playgrounds—Rocky
Mountain, Glacier, Yellowstone, Mt. Rainier, Crater
Lake, Grand Canyon, Mesa Verde and others. Return,
if desired, through the Pacific Northwest.

Summer Excursion Fares

Ask the local ticket agent to help plan your trip—or
apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address
nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Admin-
istration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty
Street, New York City; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICE

67 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

NEW YORK

ALL THE WAY BY WATER \$5.65
Via Cape Cod Canal. Sails every Monday and Sunday at 5 P. M.
A Week
Bangor, \$5.18
Lv. India Wharf every Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri. and Sat. at 5 P. M. to Bangor and intervening ports.
Connections at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Bangor, and other points. Beginning July 10 connections at Rockland for Blue Hill on Thursdays and Sundays.
BOSTON & YARMOUTH S. S. CO., Ltd.
4 Trips YARMOUTH, N.S., \$7.56
Lv. Central Wharf, Mon. Tues. Thurs. and Fri. at 1 P. M. From Yarmouth, S. S. Co. Tues. Wed. Fri. and Sat. at 8:30 P. M.
3 Trips PORTLAND, \$2
Lv. Central Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
2 Trips ST. JOHN, N. B., \$8.64
Lv. Central Wharf, Mon. & Fri. at 10 A. M.
All Tickets and Information. Wharf Office, 101, Fort Hill 4200, or 1111 Office, 322 Washington St., tel. Fort Hill 4823.

CPLOS

MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL

Metagama	July 11	5:00	\$27.45
Corican	July 18	8:00	\$6.25
Corican	July 25	8:00	\$6.25
Melita	July 29	9:00	\$7.50
Scandinavian	Aug. 6	8:00	\$6.25
Scandinavian	Aug. 13	8:00	\$6.25
Minnesoda	Aug. 20	7:00	\$7.50
Granman	Aug. 27	8:00	\$6.25
Metagama	Aug. 30	10:00	\$7.50
Corican	Aug. 23	8:00	\$6.25

VANCOUVER-ORIENT

Empress of Japan	July 24		
Empress of Russia	Aug. 7		
Monteagle	Aug. 20		
Empress of Asia	Sept. 3		

Apply Local Agents
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

DAILY EXCURSION TO PROVINCETOWN

100-mile round trip to Cape Cod on the large, wireless equipped, iron steamship
DOROTHY BRADFORD.
Fare—Round trip \$2.00; one way \$1.75, including war tax.
Best leaves wharf, 406 Atlantic Ave., daily 9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10.
Refreshments
Staterooms
Tel. Fort Hill 2823

LITHUANIA'S CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE

Crises in Their History Are Said to Have Always Brought Out Lithuanians' Fine Qualities, Turning Disaster Into Success

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 7.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is worthy of note, all through the pagan period in Lithuanian history, that whenever any peril faced the Lithuanians, the crisis always served to bring out their splendid qualities, whereby disaster was turned into success. Here are the causes and effects, summed up:

Oleg began the conquest of Lithuania, and in a short time the Lithuanians ruled the entire western and southern Russia. The Tartars, under Chingish Khan Timur, demanded tribute from the Lithuanians, and the Lithuanian Grand Duke Vitenis destroyed the Tartar hordes, compelling Chingish Khan to retreat to Asia. In later times the Tartars voluntarily submitted themselves to the protection of Lithuania. The Livonian Knights began the conquest of Lithuania, and, in 1586, they also voluntarily came under Lithuanian rule. The Teutonic Crusaders, with reinforcements drawn from the entire Christian world, invaded Lithuania, and in 200 years found themselves utterly destroyed by the Lithuanians and their allies. The Poles pressed their way into Lithuania, but, defeated by force of arms, submitted, in 1386, to Lithuanian rule.

Beginning of Decline

It was the introduction of Christianity into Lithuania that marked the beginning of Lithuania's decline. The fault was not with the religion itself, but the way it was applied. The ancient Lithuanian religion, based on the laws of nature, was understood by all the people. Christianity did not penetrate Lithuanian thought, but was imposed on the people. Outwardly Lithuanians were Christians, but in the heart they remained always the same worshippers of fire and other elements. But the most destructive feature of the Christian mission in Lithuania was the influence of the foreign clergy, which condemned all things Lithuanian—language, customs, culture, traditions.

No sooner was Christianity introduced into Lithuania than the ancient Lithuanian democracy perished. In 1413, a joint diet of Poles and Lithuanians was held, and on that occasion the first-class distinction was injected into the Lithuanian Nation. The Poles bestowed titles of nobility on all prominent Lithuanians, and thus began the assimilation of Lithuanians and their course of life by Poland. In 1521 serfdom was introduced, making the masses serfs or slaves of the few masters, the nobles. This was a very real disaster to Lithuania, the home of a very genuine early democracy.

The whole tragic story of decline culminated in 1569 when, in the treaty of Lublin, Lithuania surrendered all its dependencies, losing to Poland such provinces as Volhynia, Kiev, and Podolia. But even these territorial losses were insignificant in comparison with the loss of sovereignty.

Loss of Sovereignty

With Sigismund Augustus, the last Lithuanian King of Poland, in 1572, there passed away the glory of Jagellonian Poland. The immediate consequence was the formation of the Cossacks from the oppressed White Russians and Ruthenians, who, under the rule of democratic Lithuania, had enjoyed liberty and freedom. In the seventeenth century, a Cossack uprising under Bohdan Chmielnicki, covered the country with fire and sword, and almost simultaneously the Lithuanians, under Prince Janush Radziwili, allied with the Swedes, rose in revolt. Both these events are described by Henry Sienkiewicz in his novels, "With Fire and Sword," and "The Deluge."

There was not a decade of tranquility in the entire period of Polish rule. Internal disorder assumed such proportions that foreign powers found it easy to invite themselves to take a hand, and in 1772 the first partition of Poland took place, by which Lithuania passed under the rule of Russia and Prussia. In 1863 the Lithuanians and Polish nobility prepared an elaborate revolt against Russia, when the wily Tsar, Alexander II, nipped it in the bud before hostilities could begin by abolishing serfdom. The insurrection totally failed in 1864, and the Russian Empire became absolute master.

The first act of the Russian Government, after the collapse of the insurrection of 1864, was to blot out the name of Lithuania from the maps of Europe. The second was to stamp out the Lithuanian language, and to crush the Lithuanian national spirit, as far as they could. The struggle served to stimulate Lithuanian ambitions and aspirations, which developed to such an extent that in 1904 Russia found her purpose defeated, and was compelled to restore the Lithuanian language and many economic and social rights of the people. In 1905, when the Imperial Duma was created, Lithuanians regained their place among the living nationalities of the world, and they were represented as a distinct national unit in that assembly. A struggle for Lithuanian autonomy, as the first step to absolute independence, was on a good way to success, when the war broke out in 1914.

Free Lithuania

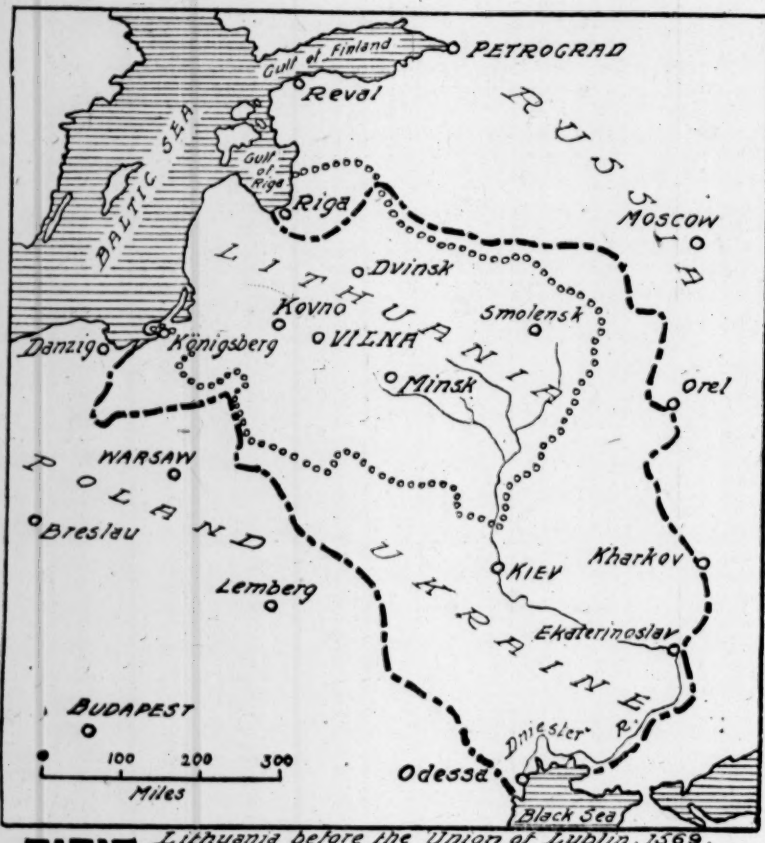
After all the trials of war, Lithuania, which seemed to have perished, has risen again in its ancient spirit of democracy, and at present is de facto

republican State, absolutely independent of any power. Seldom in all the history of Europe has racial self-assertion been so strong as it is at the present. It has taken the world war, with its consequent promise of freedom to all people, to bring out to the full those racial traits that have persisted throughout the centuries, despite oppression and in the face of attempts often to annihilate whole peoples.

In pre-war days, in the United States, Poland and Lithuania were regarded almost as one. There was then apparently not the sharp division between the two races that there is now, for both were being oppressed by a stronger nation and both were drawn together in a measure against the common enemy. But now the hopeless division is asserting itself. All

Lithuanians held a convention in New York City, giving their unanimous approval to the proclaiming of independent Lithuania. On April 4, 1919, Lithuania was proclaimed a republic, and A. Smatona elected president. Again on June 9, 10, and 11, 1919, a convention was held in Chicago, Illinois.

Unanimous resolutions were passed protesting against any Polish aspirations or claims to Lithuania and demanding that the Lithuanian part of East Prussia, with the old Lithuanian city of Karaliauchus (Koenigsburg), should be taken from Germany and included in the Lithuanian republic. Today the Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, and Ukrainians are protesting against the Poles, who are invading their territory.



Map shows the larger boundaries of ancient Lithuania and those which mark the country to which the war has brought freedom from Russia.

the world is realizing the difference between Pole and Lithuanian, and every one knows there never can be a union of those two peoples, so different in characteristics, in history, in ideals. The two races, dwelling side by side, and each after centuries appearing about to achieve its ambition to be free and independent, cannot get along together, or be mutually helpful instead of antagonistic, while they are striving for the common end, which is liberty, the breaking of the shackles that so long have held them bound to a foreign race.

Situation on the Baltic

One would have to delve deeply into history to be able to understand the situation along the Baltic. An attempt to state the case here can only be made. But in that region dwell the Lithuanians, the Letts, the Estonians, and, farther south, the Ukrainians. All four have been fighting the Bolsheviks, but each claims that Poland, at opportune moments has attacked them. The Poles have conquered Lida, Pinsk, and the Lithuanian capital, Vilna. They tried to invade all of so-called White Russia, an area of some 73,000 square miles, with a population of some 8,000,000. Lithuania is a country with a population of 9,600,000 and an area of 98,500 square miles, according to the greatest claims of her sympathizers. On Jan. 25, 1918, the White Russians, together with the Lithuanians, decided to form a single nation, asking the Letts and Ukrainians to join them, making all together a large Nation that would stretch from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Lithuania has made other attempts to become independent. At the time of the upheaval in Russia, during the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Lithuanians, irrespective of political affiliations, held a convention in their capital, Vilna, over 2000 delegates participating. They unanimously asserted their right of self-government, expressing a strong desire to form one political body with their half-brothers, the Letts.

Again in October, 1917, a convention was held in Vilna, with 950 delegates from all parts of Lithuania. In January, 1918, representative Lithuanians assembled in the same city and proclaimed independent Lithuania. Another convention of Lithuanian communities in the United States, England, and Argentina, held in the same month in Stockholm, Sweden, approved the act. On March 13 and 14, 1918, Amer-

SENATE'S ACTION CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Considerable indignation prevails in local prohibition circles at the action of the Senate of Canada in limiting the time of the Dominion Government's bill validating orders-in-council under the War Measures Act forbidding the importation and sale of alcoholic liquors, to the date the peace treaty is signed. As already pointed out the bill was drafted to provide for a continuance of the provisions therein until one year after the peace treaty was signed. So far as Saskatchewan is concerned there are no licenses given by any authorities for the sale of liquor, and the sale of liquor is prohibited under the provincial laws. It is not an offense, however, for citizens to import liquor for their own use, and prior to the passing of the federal order-in-council which came into effect in April, 1917, anyone in Saskatchewan could purchase liquor provided the liquor was not bought in this Province. These conditions, of course, become effective again on the signing of the peace treaty, in the event of the Senate's amendment to the bill becoming law. The National Council of Women in convention here have protested to the government at what they term the unwarranted action of the Senate, which is not an elective body.

DETENTION ROOMS IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—The city commissioners of Charlotte have taken a forward step in providing properly equipped detention rooms or "cells" for women and juvenile offenders. Heretofore, women and juveniles have been placed in juxtaposition to grosser offenders and criminals. Four detention rooms have been fitted up on the second floor of City Hall, and in addition there has been provided a matron's room.

ALIENS AND CRIME IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of amending the criminal code. The chief object of the bill is to render the law against the possession of concealed weapons by aliens more drastic than has hitherto been the case. The bill passed its first reading.

The Only Shade Made With A Ventilator

Vudor
VENTILATING PORCH SHADES

A porch shaded with VUDOR Porch Shades gives you a delightful out-of-door room in which to lounge about in negligence without being seen from the street, an ideal place for midsummer meals, a delightful sleeping porch many degrees cooler than your bedroom, but just as private.

Write today for illustrations in color, particulars and name of your local dealer.

HOUGH SHADE CORPORATION
107 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

LAYING OUT THE ATLANTIC AIR LINE

Even the Azores Course Promises Reduction of Time for Crossing to Less Than One-Third

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question naturally suggests itself, in view of the several air flights across the Atlantic, what is the practical bearing of these flights upon the problem of utility flying services?

The answer to that question is, None at all. They are, perhaps, a necessary demonstration for the education of the general public; but, so far as students and experts go, they tell them nothing they did not already know.

It was well known that the Azores route in the course of a year offered the most frequent favorable weather; it was admitted that, as compared with small land aeroplanes of only one or two seats, the big flying-boats in the more suitable craft; it was patent to all that the Azores route, although taking more time to fly than the direct route, is not thereby heavily discounted, since even with that drawback it promises a reduction of the time taken in crossing the Atlantic to less than one-third.

Ideal Arrangement for Crossing

Again, no thoughtful person has learned anything new from the lesson that has been afforded of the bad influence of big publicity prizes on serious undertakings. One admits readily that in one aspect such prizes encourage endeavor; but, as no doubt would be acknowledged by their promoters, they are apt to cause endeavor to take tangential paths, and at times actually to overreach itself. For the Atlantic flight, the ideal arrangement would be the pooling of all knowledge and equipment, with the idea of obtaining the best possible result in the least time. If that had been done, the direct route crossing might have been left for a time.

On the other hand, no one who has crossed the Atlantic in bad weather, or who has chafed at a week, isolated from the larger world, of tedious forging through the monotonous seas, will fail to apprehend the promise of swifter transport provided by the recent Atlantic experiments.

Admitting that it will be many a year before the inevitable regular ocean air services are running, it would be folly to shut our eyes to the continued progress made in mechanical flight. In 11 years it has passed from experiments that provoked the derision of the multitude to a stage when regular mail services, over short distances, in favored localities, are running, and ocean services are contemplated; to a stage that compels the nations to confer together and frame new laws; to a stage requiring the establishment of big separate administrative departments.

At present many people are impressed by the cost, and by the frequency of accidents. Aviation is not yet commercially a paying proposition. But it has got to be made to pay; and it will be made to pay. To imagine any other result of the labor of so many brilliant intellects as are now at work on the problem were to close one's eyes to all the lessons of the past.

There is a confusing discord of counsels. But it must never be forgotten that individual opinions are colored by individual interests. Thus, if a man has given half his life and all his means to the development of a particular aeroplane type, he will be slow to convince of the superiority of some other type.

Use of the Parachute

Even in the matter of the prevention of accidents one meets a diversity of opinions. Fire in the air is the most feared. It can already be made almost impossible if proper care be exercised. One may say that in a very little while it will be made absolutely impossible. But this happy result will depend upon our concentration upon the problem with all available ingenuity. It is astonishing, therefore, that pilots and their passengers are urged to adopt the parachute as a means of escape. The parachute cer-

tainly may be a means of escape in certain situations. One gladly acknowledges it. But in a large proportion of mishaps the parachute could not be used at all; not entirely satisfactory method of carrying it has yet been devised. At the best it takes skill and familiarity for the airman to get clear of the machine; and for the average passenger it would be hopeless. Carefully organized and equipped experiments from perfectly sound aeroplanes mean little. No, the parachute solution of the problem is one that should be accepted with reserve. Yet evidently some people are passionately attached to it. Aviation, like motoring and every other thing, is destined to suffer in its youth from misleading counsels.

BRITAIN'S EFFORT IN HOUSING PLANS

Developments in Town Planning Said to Be Country's Best Claim to Economic Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M. P., presided at a complimentary luncheon under the auspices of the Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association, given at the Holborn Restaurant to Mr. E. G. Culpin, until recently secretary of the association. Mr. Harmsworth paid a warm tribute to the services rendered to the cause of town planning by Mr. Culpin in England, in Europe, and in America. He had conducted a large number of missions to the Continent, and had been responsible for organizing visits to England. "I hope," said Mr. Harmsworth, "that when the present discontent has passed, and when Europe has been restored to something like order, we shall have again in this country visits from our continental friends who, perhaps, in due time, we may come to regard as friends again, so that they may see and learn for themselves what we are able to contribute to that most important of human concerns, the proper and suitable housing of the people."

Housing a Fashionable Topic

Mr. Harmsworth said he was sure that when their political record became the subject of historical survey, and when inquiry was made as to what was the most important contribution of the British people to the welfare of mankind in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the housing development would be pointed to as their best claim to recognition in the economic sphere. They were only at the beginning of their housing and town-planning efforts. Housing had now become a fashionable topic, and was one of the first objects of the Nation.

The chairman made a presentation to Mr. Culpin of a handsomely designed album containing photographs of garden suburbs, and a wallet full of bank notes.

Mr. Montagu Harris, representing the International Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association, said America, Belgium, and Norway were represented at that gathering, and the International Association had embraced practically every civilized country in the world.

Belgium's Loss in Homes

Senator Vinck of Brussels said the number of purely dwelling houses blown up and destroyed in Belgium was 60,000, a few by war necessity, and the rest by German criminal and useless destruction. This gave to the problem of reconstruction an enormous importance, and everything must be done to rebuild Belgium on new lines. Even during the occupation a great propaganda was carried on in Belgium for the spreading of new ideas in housing and the creation of garden cities and suburbs. Varied schemes had been prepared, and the democracy would see that in Belgium the better housing and town planning of the future would be conducted on garden city lines.

Mr. E. C. Culpin mentioned that he had received recently three letters from representatives of the German Garden City Association, wishing him success in his new work.

SURVEY OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS

Although Elections Produced a Strong Conservative Majority, It Is Said That Country Is Radical in Temperament

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

LONDON, England—The present House of Commons has a curious and not altogether creditable origin; and since it is already suffering from certain defects in its parentage, we shall do well to cast a glance at past events from which it sprang, before touching upon its present career. When the war was drawing to its close last year it was quite evident in England that a general election could not be long delayed and the political world was greatly agitated over the precise moment when the government would think fit to appeal to the country. The parliamentary lobby was divided between two main opinions. One school of politicians held that it was clearly the best thing for the government—and in this every one knew that "the government" meant Mr. Lloyd George—to go to the country immediately after the armistice, thus to capitalize their immense popularity in the form of a thumping parliamentary majority pledged to support the coalition government. The other school counseled a greater degree of self-restraint and shrewdly prophesied trouble if the country were stampeded in a "khaki" election, before it had collected its thoughts and made up its mind upon pressing post-war problems. The former school won; the general election was held immediately after the armistice; all the critics, the cavaliers, the pacifists, et hoc genus omne, were swept out of existence; and the coalition government returned to power secure in the support of an invincible majority.

Premier's Plans Miscarried

But there were clouds on the horizon. Mr. Lloyd George had suffered the fate of "mice and men," and his plans had miscarried. He had hoped that the election would give him a House of Commons in which the Liberal and Conservative wings of the Coalition would be about equally balanced, with a fairly large group of independent Liberals (supporters of Mr. Asquith) and Labor men whom he could rely on whenever his measures became too radical for his Conservatives to swallow. The event gave him a House in which the Conservative Party had a clear majority over all others combined, and at first his position seemed so awkward that he did not hesitate to threaten the Conservatives with another election in the near future if they attempted to obstruct his program of democratic reforms. Meanwhile old parliamentary hands went about saying, "It's always like this after a war. Political reaction always follows the fighting; and here we are, in for 10 years of Tory government." On the face of it, it certainly looked as if the Tories could get rid of Lloyd George at any moment and go ahead on their own line.

Appearances were never more deceitful. The House of Commons might be Tory in color, but the country was radical in temper and meant to have progressive measures passed by Parliament. How, then, did a radical electorate come to elect a reactionary House? Answer: Because it was taken unawares at a moment of patriotic gratitude that the war was over and before it had time to think politically about the future. It was swept off its feet by unscrupulous politicians and is already regretting it. Further, every member of the present House knows that his tenure of his seat is insecure—first, because, having been elected at a moment when the electors were intoxicated with victory, he cannot ever guess what they will think when they are sober once more; second, because he was elected on the smallest poll ever known in a British general election, and there-

fore there is a vast unpolled reserve of electoral force which may come out to overwhelm him next time. About 50 per cent of the electorate did not vote, including nearly 2,000,000 men in the army. No wonder that the immediate political future is a subject of interesting speculation and that it is commonly said that the present House cannot live long.

Huge Conservative Preponderance

But there is another aspect in which appearances are deceitful. The present House of Commons numbers 707 members, of whom about 75 Irish Sinn Feiners do not attend. The Conservative Party numbers about 400; the Coalition Liberals about 150; the Independent Liberals about 30; and the Labor Party 50. This gives the Conservative Party a huge preponderance and ought to give the policy of the moment an entirely Tory color. Now the policy for the moment is anything but Tory—with certain exceptions, of which more in later messages! Therefore you have what an old parliamentary observer called "the wealthiest, stupidest, baldest, and most Tory House since the Reform Bill (1832)" passing most radical measures.

The truth is that the Conservative Party died slowly, lingeringly, during the war, unwept, unnoticed; and those who wear Conservative colors today have no real kinship with the hard-riding country squires who once formed the backbone of the party. The younger men in the party are emancipated from the past; they have shed nearly all the typical prejudices of the English nineteenth century Tory and—if they are, perhaps, in danger of becoming a capitalist party pure and simple, like the National Liberals in Germany—they have a genuine desire to play the part of national statesmen and not of mere class representatives. A handful of them have found their way into the House of Commons and have already exercised a considerable influence, which goes far to account for the anomaly mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Among them are the Hon. Edward Wood, Philip Lloyd George, Colonel Moore-Brabazon, Aubrey Herbert, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, and perhaps half a dozen more.

Of the action of these men in the House of Commons I shall have to speak frequently in the course of the correspondence. Meanwhile, it is enough to point out that, by their incessant parliamentary activity, by their readiness to support the Prime Minister's progressive measures and by their refusal to relinquish their independence they have won a position of influence both in their own party and in the House. In the coming realignment of parties in Great Britain their voices will be heard, and when they have found a big man to lead them they will become one of the great moderate forces of the future.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The National Council of Women for the Dominion of Canada concluded a 10-days convention here at which 85 delegates from all parts of Canada attended. Four whole days were devoted to discussing amendments to the Constitution, practically all of which were rejected. Chief interest centered in the present system which permits of representation by proxy. A strong effort was made to have proxies eliminated, but four delegates who between them held 100 proxies blocked this as well as a number of other important suggestions. The principal resolutions passed dealt with patent medicines, women's dress, and prohibition. It was resolved that changing fashions were not in the interests of morals or thrift and that the councils should use their influence to induce women to adopt a dress of quiet and artistic character. Concerning prohibition, the action of the Senate in nullifying the government's measure was severely condemned and each member is asked to write three letters, one to the leader of the Senate, another to the Premier and a third to her own representative in the House of Commons, all making protest.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling **S-LESS** Stainless Steel

The discovery of Stainless Steel several years ago in the laboratory of the Firth's is one of the most important developments in fine steel making in many years. This steel is specially suitable for cutlery that will not rust and does not tarnish, stain or corrode. It requires only soap and water to keep it bright—no scouring.

FIRTH-STERLING STEEL COMPANY
McKeesport, Penna.

Write Chip High Speed and other Firth-Sterling Tool Steels.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH

Flakes that don't mush down in milk or cream—

Flakes that don't crumble in the package—

Rich Flakes, Crisp Flakes
Meaty Flakes, with a
Marvelous Flavor—

POST TOASTIES

No wonder the American people are literally "eating them up"—says Bobby

Among the fastest selling corn flakes on the market

WHAT RUSSIA PAYS FOR BOLSHIEVISM

In Spite of Promises of Power to Workers, Bolshevism Has Led, Says Writer, to Loss of All Once Assured to the Masses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"Judging by all the information available," says Prof. M. Rostovtzeff of the Russian Academy of Science, writing specially for the Christian Science Monitor, "Bolshevism is a new and terrible scourge. The popularity of bolshevism among the laboring masses is waning every day. The masses see that, however tempting the theory of bolshevism may be, with its call to 'rob the robbers,' and its promises of power to the workers over the idlers, in practice not only have its promises been unfulfilled, but it has led to the loss of all that had formerly been assured to the masses. Instead of power over others, they have to submit to a gang of adventurers, instead of getting other persons' property, they have to give up their own, instead of liberty, they have slavery, instead of well-fed idleness, hunger and forced labor, instead of peace—war, war abroad and war at home. All they had been accustomed to—religion, family life, home, and property—has been destroyed, and has been replaced by a kind of alarming, insecure, indefinite, and oppressive existence, which seems interminable and full of the unexpected and unusual."

Bolshevism Now Unpopular

"In soviet Russia bolshevism has become unpopular, to the majority it is even hateful. The only people who cling to it with all their might are those who are hopelessly entangled in it, such as Jew commissaries, Lettish and Chinese soldiers, the local soviets and the hooligans and criminals who have gathered round them. All the rest are seeking for something new, are thirsting for a change, are hoping for a revolution and the destruction of the Bolsheviks and bolshevism. They are waiting, and at the same time they are afraid. They are afraid of Bolshevik reprisals, but above all, they are afraid of being punished for what was done while bolshevism was triumphant."

"All have many crimes on their consciences, and all are afraid of the coming retribution. The peasants are trembling for the land taken from the landowners, are expecting punishment for robbery, murder, and arson. The workmen have a clear recollection of how industries were nationalized, they know how many tortured and murdered engineers, masters, superintendents they have to answer for. They have grown accustomed to live without working, but at the same time they understand that this cannot go on forever, and that they will be well fed, only when they start working again."

"This is the mood—timid, unassured. Those who tomorrow will be the masters of the situation, instead of the Bolsheviks, have to reckon with this and take it into consideration. It will be necessary to conquer this mood, to find a way not merely to an outward but also an inward pacification, to enable people to expiate their misdeeds, without using any unnecessary harshness or reprisals."

"The Bolsheviks are going to be replaced by Koltchak's Government, by the organized forces of the Russian border provinces—Siberia, the north, the Kuban Cossacks. The latter have been joined by the remnants of the Russian intellectuals, first of all—the Russian officers. It is first necessary to understand what these new forces are, and what they are bringing with them, what they want, and along what road they are going to lead the Russian people. The writer looks on them with anxiety. Who are they? Who are Koltchak, Denikin, Yudenich and their adherents? What is this thing? Are the forces of reaction, the forces of the old régime, the adherents of absolutism, or the creators of a new Napoleonic régime?"

"A 'Napoleon Seems Inevitable'—In our times few know history and few study it seriously, but all remember, more or less accurately, the history of the French Revolution, and build the future on the past of France. To all, a Napoleon and a Napoleonic military dictatorship seem inevitable. We historians know how fanciful is such analogy and how dangerous it is to base one's views and make prognostication on such grounds. We know that history gives us a deeper understanding and a truer appreciation of events, but that it never gives nor has given any material for predictions."

"Therefore let us leave Napoleon and the French Revolution alone, and let us look into contemporary matters. Of course, the forces of Koltchak and Denikin are reactionary forces, but what kind of reaction, and against what? Against the theories of democracy and liberty? Not at all! It is a reaction against bolshevism, and against that alone. The past is dead and buried, there is no return to it, it is almost forgotten. But bolshevism is alive, and the reaction against it is the reaction of a live and vigorous organism against poison. The reaction of religion against unbelief, of morality against immorality, of family life against dissoluteness, of individualism and private property against communism and robbery disguised as socialism, of freedom against slavery, order against anarchy, work against idleness. This reaction is coming and we all wish it success. Its victory is our only hope of salvation. But the victory must be gained now. If it does not come at once and bolshevism is not defeated, then the prospect of the masses is hard and gloomy. And not because I believe in the stability of

bolshevism and in the possibility of its prolonged existence. Bolshevism has shown its weakness sufficiently. It is strong only for destruction and the task of construction is beyond its strength. It will decay and disappear."

Shadow of a Reaction

"It is not bolshevism that is frightful, but the fact that its decay will poison the whole organism of Russia, will infect the healthy members and will prepare the soil for another reaction, not that of Koltchak and Denikin, but the reaction of a militaristic mailed fist, which will take from bolshevism all that makes it strong, and will use it to make its power firm and lasting. What form this reaction will take—whether it will be Russian or Pan-European, Slav, German, or Japanese—I cannot tell, but I see its shadow, and this shadow is fearful."

"Koltchak and Denikin are not the servants of this reaction. They are sincere and honest friends of western liberty and democracy, the friends of England, France, America. They are military men and generals—foes to militarism. Did they not, at the most difficult moments of their lives, refuse to stretch out their hands to Germany, but waited, sometimes long and hopelessly, for help from the Allies?"

"Have they any hope, not only of defeating bolshevism, but of creating a new and healthy Russia? I think they have. I think so, not because I believe in them as the symbols of Russia's regeneration, but because I see what they have done, and on these grounds I judge of what they can do."

"Out of chaos and anarchy, under conditions unparalleled in history, both these men have managed to form strong armies, to weld them together, to discipline and inspire them. And they did this at a time when they had nothing, while their opponents had everything. At a time when to Bolshevik war cries, with their promises of mountains of gold, they could oppose only one war cry—love of their country. The Bolsheviks promised money and loot, they demanded sacrifice. The Bolsheviks permitted everything, calling on the masses to domination and promising it to anyone, while they demanded subordination and discipline."

Guarantees of Salvation

"Nevertheless, people joined them, joined them to endure privation and suffering, joined, though threatened with hunger and death, while with the Bolsheviks (as it was then thought) they could have found rest and peace, and plenty of food. This makes me think that it was all the best men who joined them—the clean, the strong, and the brave. And this is the first guarantee of salvation."

"The second I see in the policy of the Siberian Government. In foreign relations—a calm and firm insistence on the unity of Russia, without flinching or abatement, but likewise without megalomania, to which the Poles are so liable. As regards internal relations—a clear perception that the future can be built only on the foundations of liberty and all possible equality, and, in Russia especially, on the improvement of the condition of the peasantry and the creation of a strong and wealthy class of small landowners, of the western farmer type. Even now Siberia is strong in them, and on them alone can regenerate Russia build her future."

"Koltchak is working along these lines. The Socialists' dreams of a communistic Russia, their mystic faith in the saving power of the nationalization of land and of the obshchina (village commune), do not confuse the firm policy of Siberia. Siberia knows by experience that all these are day dreams. She knows in what her strength lies, and that her strength can regenerate Russia."

Siberia's Economic Future

"The daily telegrams from Koltchak show how clearly he understands the necessity of working seriously to raise the productive forces of the country, to discover new sources of wealth in inexhaustible Siberia. Siberia knows the power of capital and is trying to utilize it. She is calling for foreign capital, but, naturally, is disinclined to sell up Russia piecemeal, as the Bolsheviks are prepared to do, being ready to give up everything in order to keep in power."

"But it is not only on this that Siberia is building her economic future. Her enormous power lies in the numerous cooperative societies, which are flourishing in Siberia more than anywhere else. They clearly understand, as does the Siberian Government, that cooperation is strength only when economic activity goes hand in hand with culture. And it is on this that they are building their future. The Bolsheviks loot and destroy museums—they erect them; they collect new libraries and long for an influx of books, even if from abroad."

"One word more. They understand that a nation without religion is no nation, as for the masses religion is the only basis of morality. The Bolsheviks are atheists, new persecutors of Christianity, a pitiful parody on the Roman emperors. Koltchak's government goes hand in hand with the church and religion. This healthy alliance is a guarantee of the salvation and regeneration of Russia."

"All this, and many other things, make me believe that the salvation and regeneration of Russia is possible. It is probable, in spite of all the Bolsheviks have made of her, of all the venom of demoralization and the awakening of the worst instincts with which they have infected the Russian people."

Regeneration Slow

"But the process of regeneration will be slow and difficult. It cannot be expected that, with the advent of Koltchak in Moscow, everything will be idyllic. The Bolshevik régime of blood and iron has accustomed the people to cruelty. Even when beaten, the Bolsheviks will not surrender. They have been accustomed to act by coercion, and only force will make them submit."

"The new Russian government

must first of all be strong, not senselessly brutal like the Bolsheviks, but firmly persistent in the consciousness of its rectitude and the support of the best elements of the country."

"The final aim of the new government is, of course, the convocation of a constituent assembly, but this will require proper surroundings, which are, as yet, non-existent in Russia. The battle against bolshevism must be fought to a finish, and only then will it be time to ask Russia how she wants to organize her future as a nation and a state."

"Russia can and must be regenerated. If bolshevism is swept away now, Russia's future may be bright, may be built on the foundations of liberty, democracy, and culture. If this victory takes place a year later, then a deep and harsh reaction is inevitable."

"America and Europe know what this reaction threatens. They can help to prevent it. The only way is immediately to recognize the united All-Russian Government, not de facto, but de jure, and to support that government by all the means in the Allies' power."

DISCIPLINE OF BRITISH ARMY THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An attempt to undermine the discipline of sections of the British Army in the camps of the United Kingdom and in France was frustrated by the action of the authorities, who raided the offices of the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Union on May 8 and also searched the houses of the more prominent members. The propaganda of the union was based on the assumption that men who enlisted under the Derby scheme took service for the duration of the war and for six months afterward and the attempt was made to persuade Derby men that they were entitled to be demobilized six months from the date of the armistice, that is to say, on May 11. Apart from the fact that the government does not consider Nov. 11 marked the end of the war, there is now another military service act in operation extending the operation of previous acts until 1920.

Nevertheless, the leading members of the union attempted to persuade soldiers in widely separated camps, to march out of their quarters on May 11, go home and take off their badges and uniforms, and, in fact, demobilize themselves. The action of the police, and the steps taken by the authorities to remove the misapprehensions on which the propaganda was based, had the effect of preventing anything of the kind happening, and no anxiety is felt with regard to the past work of the union among soldiers.

A considerable number of pamphlets was seized during the raid along with much information regarding the union's activities, but no arrests were made.

The union was founded several months ago and its activities, though apparently harmless at first, soon attracted the attention of the authorities. Only demobilized men were eligible for membership at inception, but later, men still in the forces were asked to join, on the ground that skilled men in the army and navy were as much entitled to join a union as any man in an industrial occupation. The undoubted misunderstanding that existed among Derby men regarding the termination of their service, was then exploited in the interests of the union, which hoped to bring about demonstrations in Whitehall, thus going further than its first avowed objects to improve the conditions of demobilized men.

IRISH PRESS UPON AMERICAN DELEGATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The departure of the Irish-American delegates en route for Paris, at the time of writing, has produced a rather quiet shout of joy from the Irish press. It does not ring true. The Irishman says that the visit has considerably strengthened their hands both for their interview with Mr. Lloyd George (his refusal to receive them) and in the case which they would present to President Wilson, because they could now back what they had hitherto had to accept on hearsay with the weight of personal evidence. Absolute independence or subject slavery under the British Empire was the only issue. "Nationality" has a leader on "The International Importance of Ireland." It says, "While England holds Ireland, England directly menaces the peace of the world by reason of the fact that she will be in a position to maintain her domination of the trade routes of the world, and indirectly by reason of the fact that as long as Ireland is held by the sword there will be danger of international complications, arising out of the suppression of any attempts made by the Irish people to fling off the yoke of slavery. Ireland is an international question which must be settled now, or at a time when England and any Allies she may be able to draw to her side find themselves in hot water, Ireland will cause even more trouble than she has caused in the past."

"Nationality" has a leader on "The International Importance of Ireland." It says, "While England holds Ireland, England directly menaces the peace of the world by reason of the fact that she will be in a position to maintain her domination of the trade routes of the world, and indirectly by reason of the fact that as long as Ireland is held by the sword there will be danger of international complications, arising out of the suppression of any attempts made by the Irish people to fling off the yoke of slavery. Ireland is an international question which must be settled now, or at a time when England and any Allies she may be able to draw to her side find themselves in hot water, Ireland will cause even more trouble than she has caused in the past."

HOMES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Before the end of June substantial brick homes will be going up in all the states of Australia, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, federal commissioner in charge of the scheme for erecting houses for returned soldiers and their dependents. Including houses purchased privately by soldiers and then brought under the scheme it is believed that more than 100,000 homes will be constructed. Deputy commissioners for five states have been appointed—in South Australia the state government has the arrangements in hand.

CAUSES OF UNREST AMONG EGYPTIANS

Survey Is Made of Recent Up-risings and Solution Is Offered to What Appears to Be a Perplexing Problem

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent recently returned from Egypt

LONDON, England.—The present state of unrest in Egypt, revealing as it does one phase of the world's conflicting ideas and ideals, is a subject meriting careful investigation in order that a satisfactory solution may be found to what appears at first sight to be a very perplexing problem. Toward attaining this end the following observations based on the experience of many years' residence in Egypt may be helpful.

To understand the Egyptian question as we find it today, it is essential in the first place to know something of the mentality of the Egyptian. It should be recalled here that the Egyptian is referred to as representing simply an inhabitant of Egypt—not nationally, as he possesses so far no truly national ideals.

Undoubtedly, he is an autocrat, of the autocracy of the East, still radically unaffected by western ideals of freedom; still entrenched against the rising tide of democracy. He finds it the most natural thing to act despotically, for the simple reason that the thinking of centuries remains so far unaffected. All down the chain, from the pasha to village ghafla (watchman), the superior tries to tyrannize over his subordinate. Perhaps this explains the almost incomprehensible to European eyes—cruelty of the fellah to his donkey.

Tyrannical Traits in Egyptians

The tyrannical tendency was generally acknowledged to exist in 1882, but that that tendency is still very strong has been proved recently, when, as a result of a reduction in the number of British officials during the war, the Egyptian had greater opportunity of revealing his true qualities. Those acquainted with the manner in which the police officials and omdehs (village headmen) used their powers in recruiting men for the labor corps, in commandeering animals and agricultural produce for the army, in collecting funds for charitable purposes, will indorse the truth of this statement.

The Egyptian is an autocrat, in its essential meaning. Is it then, surprising that he should have openly and frankly admired the German, especially at the commencement of the war, that his feelings should have been to the Turk, as his model and natural suzerain, and that, consequently, he should be found peculiarly amenable to the Germano-Turkish intrigues purporting to upset the equilibrium of the Peace Conference?

That the recent events are the result of such political propaganda would appear to be obvious. The systematic cutting of communications, the spontaneity of the risings, even in far distant districts, the extraordinary strike of all native officials, the leading part taken by the theological and other students in Cairo, and the massacre of Armenians; all point to an organization of which the Egyptian, whose lack of any cooperative powers so far is well known, is certainly incapable.

Volteface of Copts

Residents have been astonished at the audacity and virulence of the rising. Surely this proves the strong hold the propagandists had on the natives. In all probability religious fanaticism, that curious code of thought which is so intimately interwoven in the Eastern character, was fanned as being the surest way of thoroughly stirring the fellah, and to this end allusion was probably made to the rumored changes in the Khalifate. As an apparent contradiction to this, however, the Copts, or Egyptian Christians, who form about a tenth of the population, have been cleverly introduced into the present movement, and for once they are found on the side against England. The opinion that their attitude is due either to intimidation or to their conviction that the Extremists would win through, is probably well-founded.

Apart from propaganda, however, it is certainly probable that the bulk of the people would like to see the British leave Egypt. The educated classes generally dislike the English. Ever since England took up the reins of government, the native official has generally fretted under such restraint. With ideals so different it is not surprising that there should be so little sympathy between him and the average Englishman. Further, the British policy in Egypt has frequently been ill-defined, and some administrative blunders in the last few years have not tended to strengthen British prestige.

The uneducated fellah seldom, if ever, thinks for himself, except as regards that all-absorbing interest, his land. He has been accustomed to allow the educated class to think for him in political matters at least, and owing to this dependence, combined with a semi-conscious reverence for democratic thought, and religious antipathy, he also generally dislikes the Englishman. For instance, the writer recollects seeing, some 10 years ago, British soldiers, who were waiting at a wayside station in Upper Egypt, spat upon by natives in a passing train.

SHIPPYARDS ARE MUCH BEHIND SCHEDULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Twenty-eight vessels, wooden and steel, have been launched in this Province since the beginning of the year. Thus far a total tonnage of 75,500 has been sent to the water from British Columbia yards. Last year there were 42 ships built and launched with a total deadweight tonnage of 155,000. The estimated total for this year is 165,000 tons, but the present tie-up owing to the general strike is throwing all the yards far behind their schedule.

The strike started on June 3 and is still in progress. W. L. Macdonald, the official wage adjuster, under the Senator Robertson agreement which is still in force, announces that dating back to June 1, an increase of 2½ cents per hour is awarded all employees engaged in the shipyards of the Province.

HOTELS TO EXPAND UNDER PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Operation of prohibition has not borne out predictions made by liquor interests. Hotel men, it will be recalled, were positive in their assertions of distressing conditions as a result of prohibition. Within the last month, however, Cincinnati's two leading hotels have announced ambitious plans for enlargements. The Hotel Gibson will be enlarged by a great annex at an investment of about \$1,000,000. The Hotel Sinton announces plans for an annex to cost at least as much. It is also known that other interests are making efforts to secure a central location for a new hotel building. Prohibition has in no way halted the carrying out of big investment propositions. On the contrary, Cincinnati has experienced the consummation of more "big deals" in the last few weeks than in many years.

vegetables were as important articles of food almost as corn and meat. The men who had worked under great disadvantages and with such conspicuous success to increase the food supplies, had earned, in his opinion, the gratitude of the Nation. One result of the general adoption of the allotment scheme was that there was now a very widespread desire to grow things, and this was going to prove a difficult question and would have to be dealt with in a statesmanlike manner.

Most important had been the production of food by the army itself. The army had achieved notable results, especially in France and Mesopotamia, and their work in this respect showed that the army did carry out what it undertook to do. In his opinion, there was now a distinct opening for profitable cultivation in Great Britain.

SHIPPYARDS ARE MUCH BEHIND SCHEDULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Twenty-eight vessels, wooden and steel, have been launched in this Province since the beginning of the year. Thus far a total tonnage of 75,500 has been sent to the water from British Columbia yards. Last year there were 42 ships built and launched with a total deadweight tonnage of 155,000. The estimated total for this year is 165,000 tons, but the present tie-up owing to the general strike is throwing all the yards far behind their schedule.

The strike started on June 3 and is still in progress. W. L. Macdonald, the official wage adjuster, under the Senator Robertson agreement which is still in force, announces that dating back to June 1, an increase of 2½ cents per hour is awarded all employees engaged in the shipyards of the Province.

HOTELS TO EXPAND UNDER PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Operation of prohibition has not borne out predictions made by liquor interests. Hotel men, it will be recalled, were positive in their assertions of distressing conditions as a result of prohibition. Within the last month, however, Cincinnati's two leading hotels have announced ambitious plans for enlargements. The Hotel Gibson will be enlarged by a great annex at an investment of about \$1,000,000. The Hotel Sinton announces plans for an annex to cost at least as much. It is also known that other interests are making efforts to secure a central location for a new hotel building. Prohibition has in no way halted the carrying out of big investment propositions. On the contrary, Cincinnati has experienced the consummation of more "big deals" in the last few weeks than in many years.

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prof. Frederick Keeble at the Royal Institution recently delivered the first of two addresses on "Intensive Cultivation," in the course of which he gave an interesting survey of the remarkable increase in food production in Great Britain during the period of war. Farmers, he said, did much to turn the scale against the submarines and during the later stages of the conflict the allotment holders accomplished positive wonders.

A contrast between the German people and the British was furnished by the fact that before and during the first year of the war, the Germans were producing some 42,000 tons of potatoes, which they regarded as the best winter food, against 7,000 tons produced in Great Britain. In 1915, however, the Germans sold their bolt, and their production rapidly fell until there was an utter collapse, whereas Great Britain's steady and determined effort rose to a remarkable extent. It had been a mistake to decrease the acreage available for the cultivation of soft fruit, but the people had now learned that fruit and

The Signet Shoe Co.

Although supplies are still restricted, shipments from our factory in U. S. A. are now reaching us fairly regularly, and we are again able to meet the Boot and Shoe needs of old and new customers at our branches as under,

LONDON,
184, Oxford Street, W. 1.
419, Strand, W. C. 1.

We carry stocks in all widths from A to E.

A.E. Ayliffe & Son

171, Kensington High Street, London, W. 8.

SELLERS of FINE SHOES



Agents for the Celebrated "K" Boots

Write for List

T. TRISTRAM
One of the largest producers of Soft Drinks in Queensland, St. Brisbane.

Wholesale correspondence invited.

S.C. & P. Harding Ltd.

Alliance Works, Denmark Hill, London

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERS DRAWING MATERIALS

Blue Print & Black Line Papers and Linens
Tracing Papers
Drawing Papers
Tracing Linens
Sectional & Profile Papers, etc., etc.

Proprietors of "Dominion Tracing Linen" & the "Alliance Brand" of Drawing Office Stationery.
Let us send you our Sample Book.

J. SHEWELL & CO'S SUCCESSORS
ALBERT HILL, DARTINGTON
Makers of all kinds of Structural Steelwork, girders, stanchions, iron buildings, roofs, etc.

Pressed Steel Gutters, and Trough Paving, Telephone 3432, Telegrams—Bridge Darlington

PREVENTION OF DYES MONOPOLY

One of the Objects of Chemical Foundation — Organization Has No Power, It Is Stated, to Manufacture Dyestuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Statements made in the House recently by J. Hampton Moore, Congressman from Pennsylvania, with reference to the Chemical Foundation, have brought from Joseph H. Choate Jr., general counsel for the foundation, a letter to Mr. Moore which, the writer says, corrects "certain inaccuracies in the statements of fact and suggestions of motive" made by the Congressman.

Mr. Choate first makes it clear that the foundation has no power to manufacture dyestuffs, but can only license others to manufacture under its patents. It must license by a non-exclusive license any competent and truly American manufacturer who may apply up to the capacity of the market. It was not organized to use the patents itself, but to prevent monopolization of the inventions covered by the patents, and to make them available to all, whether members of the foundation or not.

Mr. Choate says the foundation was organized in such a way that nobody can make money out of it. None of the trustees own or will own stock. They and the president serve permanently and without compensation. No officer or director owns stock except the necessary qualifying shares. The stock is being distributed so that ultimately the corporation will be owned in equal shares by 500 concerns, none owning more than \$1000 worth, the stockholders never to receive more than 6 per cent. All surplus above this per cent must be used for research.

If the foundation succeeds, the preferred stock must be promptly retired by the return to the stockholders of their investment, leaving the company with 1000 shares of common, not more than two held by any one concern. Mr. Choate says these facts prove the foundation was not recognized as a money-making concern.

He says that the trustees are not dye-makers, because: "If the foundation was to be kept out of all danger of falling into the control of any group which might use it for selfish interests, the voting stock obviously had to be trusted, as otherwise control might readily have been bought up by anyone, even by a single dye-maker, or by German agents. To insure impartiality in the issue of licenses, the trustees had to be men wholly dissociated from either the dye-making or dye-using industries. It was evidently desirable that they be men familiar with German commercial crookedness. From these points of view the board could hardly be improved."



Watch Bracelets

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have one of the largest collections of Watch Bracelets in London. The latest designs are included in this collection, which represents the highest quality and best value obtainable.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company give orders received by post from America and elsewhere special attention and the prices charged are the same as those prevailing in London.

A Catalogue will be sent free on application.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branches in London or abroad, only one address.

112 Regent Street, London, W. 1.

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.

with which is incorporated The Goldsmiths' Alliance Ltd. Est. 1911

JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Only one address, no branches.

112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Repairs are executed with care and promptitude. Moderate charges.

"ISTIC" LUBRICANTS

Ship Chandlery

Chemicals, Packings, etc., etc.

Arthur Lumb
Atlas Oil Works
HALIFAX

Tel. address
Atlas Oil Works, Eng.
Telephone 611 Halifax
Cable Marconi International.

SWAN FOUNTAINS

have a great reputation. Users look upon them as proof of possession. Every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

MADE, TODD & CO., LTD.
79-80 High Holborn, LONDON, W. C. 1.
also at
97, Chancery Lane, E. C. 4.
and 204 Regent Street, W.

WITNEY BLANKETS AND RUGS
FROM
OSBORN TITE
WITNEY, OXFORD, ENGLAND
Catalogue free, carriage paid on all orders.

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, the Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

NINTH DAY
Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 7, 1919.

The Master—Are you ready to go on?
Mr. Whipple—Yes.
The Master—Are you through with Mr. Watts?

Mr. Whipple—There is a single question that I want to put to Mr. Watts which I omitted, and I understand from counsel for Mr. Dittmore that they desire to use Mr. Watts' knowledge to identify certain signatures. However, I will put the question that I have in mind, if I may. That is all I find that I have omitted.

John R. Watts, Resumed

Re-Direct Examination, Continued
(By Mr. Whipple.) Mr. Watts, what was the overturn last year in the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society, or in other words, the amount of business that you did? A. The gross business was \$4,173,429.

Q. Was that the largest business that you have done in any single year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What had it been in previous years? A. It had been something a little in excess of \$2,000,000 the previous year.

Q. The previous year? A. Yes, sir. Q. And had it averaged about \$2,000,000 for some little time or had it been less? A. No, sir; it was less, it had been increasing constantly.

Mr. Whipple—Those are the only questions which I desire to put. (To Mr. Thompson.) Do you now wish to identify the letters?

Mr. Thompson—Possibly we should like to, but perhaps in view of the fact that Mr. Dittmore is going to leave it might be well to suspend the cross-examination of Mr. Watts for a little while, so as to allow Governor Bates a chance to put on Mr. Dittmore and others to cross-examine him who desire to do so.

Mr. Bates—I understand, Your Honor, that Mr. Dittmore has canceled his sailing arrangements and is going to stay, so that he can be put on in regular order.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is very gratifying. I have finished with Mr. Watts.

Mr. Thompson—There are a few minor questions that I desire to put to Mr. Watts; and then, if Your Honor please, you will find in paragraph 25 of our bill the allegation that there are a number of letters in our possession which the directors have been anxious to get, and we seek an injunction against their disturbing our possession of those letters. They are alleged to be letters of great importance, throwing light on the issues in Eustace v. Dickey.

Mr. Bates—Who made the allegations?

Mr. Thompson—We have made the allegation.

Mr. Bates—That is all right.

Mr. Thompson—And it has got to be proved; having been made, it must be proved. It happens that among those letters are a certain number of the signatures of which Mr. Watts is familiar with and can identify. I should like during his cross-examination to introduce those letters through him, identifying them, not as evidence against the trustees, because I am well aware that they are not legally admissible against the trustees, being mere hearsay so far as they are concerned; but in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey it seems to us that that is the fairest thing to do, because if the directors sincerely desire to avail themselves of this evidence it gives them an ample opportunity to summon the writers of the letters. If they do not, that fact also will appear. If they do, it also gives the trustees a reasonable chance to see the nature of the evidence that is going to be introduced. So I think from every standpoint it is desirable that those letters should go in at this stage; but before introducing them I should like to put a few preliminary questions to Mr. Watts.

Re-Cross-Examination
(By Mr. Thompson.) So far as you had any personal dealings with Mr. Dittmore during these years of controversy you found him personally courteous although firm in his views, did you not? A. Always.

Q. Now, speaking of the "empty shell" conversation, you remember that conversation that you testified about? A. Yes.

Q. When was that, by the way? A. Jan. 27.

Q. As I understood it, Mr. Dittmore, being present with the other directors, called your attention, or rather, asked you what you supposed would be the result of the attitude taken by the trustees in regard to subscriptions to these various periodicals? Did he not put that question in substance? A. No.

Q. Didn't he suggest to you that one result might be and very likely would be a falling off in support by the field? A. No; he said the movement not supporting the trustees would mean the way they would show their lack of support according to his views, among other ways, would be a failure to support the periodicals published by the trustees? Isn't that the natural significance of that statement?

A. That would be natural to suppose, that that would be one of the ways of looking at it.

Q. One of the consequences. And you realized at the time that that was one of the ideas that he was intending to convey—that a result, one result, of this controversy would very likely be, and in fact in his opinion certainly would be, that the field would show its disapprobation, at least at the outset, of the trustees, by refusing to take the periodicals any more? Isn't that one of the ideas he conveyed to you? A. No, it was not.

Q. Well, Mr. Watts, isn't it very— A. The idea that I had from their conversation was that the Church would start publishing its own periodicals.

Q. I beg pardon? The Church would what? A. Would start publishing periodicals.

Q. Just a minute. Will you be kind enough to get your attention a little more clearly on the question I put. A. I beg your pardon.

Q. He was trying to convey to you the idea that in some way or other one result of this controversy would be that the field would withdraw, in whole or in part, its support from the trustees? Yes or no, A. Yes.

Q. And in that idea you understood him to include the notion that the field would carry out that determination by dropping off in their support of the periodicals? I would like that, if you can answer it—A. Yes.

Q. And you understood, did you not, that the result if the field should stop supporting the periodicals, stop subscribing for them, that such a result might metaphorically be described as reducing the trustees to an "empty shell," isn't that true? That is what would happen, wouldn't it? If the field stopped subscribing, the Publishing Society would be what might be metaphorically described as an "empty shell"? A. No; I don't believe that would naturally follow.

Q. Don't you think so? You think even if the field should refuse to subscribe any more to any of these periodicals the condition of the Publishing Society would not be such as would popularly be called an "empty shell"? A. Not in any sense. May I state why?

Q. No, pardon me just a moment. They would keep right on publishing whether they sold or not? A. Yes.

Q. Or whether they were read or not? A. I didn't catch that.

Q. Whether the field read the periodicals or not, still the trustees would keep publishing them? A. The present subscribers, if I may state—Q. Well—A. All right.

Q. I am going to give you an ample opportunity after I get through. A. Oh, I beg pardon.

Q. My expression is the better way to get at a fact is to stick to the question and then afterward make the explanation. A. Will you read the question again?

Q. I will repeat it; it isn't worth while to read it. Strike it out, Mr. Stenographer. I am asking you to make a supposition. Suppose that Mr. Dittmore's prediction had turned out to be true—I don't know whether it has or not—but suppose it had; suppose that the subscriptions from the field to the periodicals had dropped off, we will say, 90 per cent, so that 90 per cent of the Christian Scientists who were formerly paying for those periodicals stopped paying and ordered them discontinued. Now, wouldn't that situation be fairly described as reducing the Publishing Society to an "empty shell"? Isn't that a fair description of it, if it occurred? A. Yes.

Q. That is all I want. A. I want to explain that answer, though.

Q. Very well. Now, then, you may explain it. A. Mrs. Eddy having established these periodicals for the purposes for which she established them, and established the Publishing Society for the purposes for which it was established, if the entire present subscribers, the entire list of subscribers, canceled their periodicals, I haven't any feeling at all that that would stop the publication of those periodicals, because I believe their value to the world and to mankind would be recognized by as many other subscribers, and that other channels would be found through which those periodicals would continue to circulate throughout the world.

Q. So that your idea is that even if all the Christian Scientists in the world who are supposed to be primarily interested in these periodicals, should stop reading them, another assemblage of people would rise up, hitherto not Christian Scientists, and become such, in order that they might take the periodicals and support the Publishing Society? A. Because I believe that this work that is established by Mrs. Eddy can never be destroyed.

Q. That was the idea you received? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—But perhaps the central idea is that the work and the project established by Mrs. Eddy could never be defeated.

Mr. Thompson—I haven't any doubt of that.

Mr. Whipple—That is the implicit faith of the Christian Scientist.

Mr. Thompson—But I was speaking merely of this concrete proposition about these particular periodicals.

Q. Now, if it should happen that all the Christian Scientists in the world, being dissatisfied with the attitude of the trustees, should cancel their subscriptions, then it would be

natural, and the next idea that would naturally occur to the authorities of the Church would be, to publish under different auspices, wouldn't it, so as to perpetuate the names and the periodicals, and to have them circulate among those who desire to read them? A. Yes; but that was not the purpose of his statement to me.

Q. Very well. Perhaps it may not have been the purpose as you understood it, but I am only trying to bring out the natural import of the words.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As they might have been understood by another bystander? A. (No answer.)

Mr. Thompson—Now, I do not know whether this letter has gone into the case yet or not. It is a letter of Mr. Watts to the trustees, dated Feb. 17, 1919, and a copy was sent to the directors. Mr. Dittmore has marked his copy with his stamp.

Q. Do you remember any such letter?

Mr. Strawn—I don't think it has gone in. Mr. Thompson—There it is. It is a contemporaneous statement.

Mr. Whipple—That has not gone in. Mr. Thompson—It has not gone in. Would you like to see this, Governor Bates? (Handing letter to Mr. Bates.)

Mr. Bates—If you please.

Q. You recognize this, don't you, Mr. Watts, as a letter that you have upon request to the trustees, and a copy of which was sent to the directors? (Handing letter to witness.)

Perhaps you have got your own copy to compare it with. A. No, I have not.

Q. That came through the regular official channel? A. I do not seem to recognize the letter at all.

Q. Will you look up your letter book or your copy and see if you haven't a copy of your letter of Feb. 17, 1919, addressed by you to the Board of Trustees, about these matters?

Mr. Thompson—Perhaps the easiest way is to ask Governor Bates. Governor Bates, have you a letter addressed by the corresponding secretary of the Christian Science Board of Directors to the Board of Trustees, dated Jan. 28, 1919, asking them to furnish the directors with the present actual paid circulation figures of each of the publications, and an original letter from Mr. Watts—a copy of a letter from Mr. Watts to the trustees—containing the information with a letter from the trustees to the directors forwarding a copy of Mr. Watts' letter?

Mr. Bates—I assume the trustees' letters are in the possession of the trustees.

Mr. Thompson—But you must have the letter here addressed to the directors.

Mr. Bates—I mean the letters addressed to the trustees.

Q. Do you recognize that letter, Mr. Watts? It is hardly worth while spending much time on it. I have no doubt it is, it came through the official channels. A. No, I do not, sir.

Mr. Thompson—Then I will have to ask you to look up your part of the correspondence.

Mr. Whipple—We will look it up. The Witness—I shall be glad to look it up; I do not remember it.

Mr. Thompson—See if you have, Governor, the letter of the trustees to the directors containing Mr. Watts' information? That will settle the matter if you have it. It is dated Feb. 17, 1919.

Mr. Bates—I will see if I can find it. Mr. Thompson—I wish you would; I would like to get that in.

The Witness—The accounting department calls my attention to the fact that they have a copy of that letter.

Q. Can you authenticate it enough for me to get it in now? That is all I want. A. Yes.

[Copy of letter, John R. Watts, business manager, to Board of Trustees, dated Feb. 17, 1919, is marked Exhibit 94.]

Mr. Thompson—From Mr. Watts to the trustees, sent by the trustees to the directors in response to the letter of Jan. 28, asking for the information therein contained. And the letter of Jan. 28 is annexed to it as part of the exhibit.

Mr. Streeter—Is the letter of Jan. 28 in?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, that is part of the exhibit.

Mr. Whipple—That should be "a," then, shouldn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, you might mark this as Exhibit 94a.

[Copy of letter from corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors to Board of Trustees, dated Jan. 28, 1919, attached to Exhibit 94, is marked Exhibit 94a.]

Mr. Bates—Mr. Thompson, we have found the original, if you desire it.

Mr. Thompson—If you will hold it there a minute, in case Mr. Watts' recollection should get dim at any stage, we could refresh it by the original. The original letter of Jan. 28 I will read.

[Mr. Thompson reads the letter dated Jan. 28, 1919, copy of which was marked Exhibit 94a, as follows:]

[Copy of Exhibit 94a]

"Board of Trustees,
The Christian Science Publishing Society,
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to ask you to kindly furnish them with the present actual paid circulation figures of each of the Christian Science publications.

"In the case of 'The Monitor,' will you please divide or group the figures so that individual paid subscriptions, free distribution copies and any other special classifications will be shown separately. The directors would also be interested in seeing the national circulation for the United States, France, Germany, Italy, and Great

Britain and her colonies respectively. Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy,
Sincerely yours,
"Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors."

Mr. Thompson—The information asked for is furnished in the following letter from Mr. Watts to the trustees, dated February 17, (Reading):

(Copy of Exhibit 94.)
"The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U.S.A.
February 17, 1919.

"Board of Trustees,
The Christian Science Publishing Society,
Boston, Massachusetts.
Dear Friends:

"In response to your request for data in connection with circulation, the following is offered: Actual paid circulation of each of the Christian Science periodicals Jan. 31, 1919:

Journal 56,000
Sentinel 152,585
Quarterly 435,181
Der Herald 13,315
Le Herald 9,847
Monitor 108,288

"The average circulation of The Monitor for the last three months of 1918 was 128,853, of which 37,167 was for camp welfare work, while 80,750 was subscribed by mail and newspaper dealers, and 10,936 were for the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy, distribution committees, and miscellaneous orders.

"Following is the national circulation by count Jan. 31:

United States and Canada 94,942
British Isles (outside London) 4,400
London 3,136
Tennant 4,343
Switzerland 110
Continental Europe 271
Paris 181
Asia 295
Australia 321
New Zealand 54
South America 145

108,288

"You may be interested to know that our print of Monitors on Feb. 17 was 114,500, of which 6545 were for camp welfare work. The remainder compose approximately our subscriptions and orders. Camp welfare orders have been decreased about 40,000 during the last two months.

(Signed) "JOHN R. WATTS,
"Business Manager."

"To the business manager:
"Please send copy of memorandum to the Board of Directors."
(Signed) "Board of Trustees."

Q. These figures were accurate, were they, Mr. Watts? A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson—Now, I would like to introduce this column of comparative circulation of The Christian Science Monitor since they began to publish circulation figures. This appears to have been furnished November, 1918.

Q. Perhaps you recognize the origin of that set of figures and can throw some light upon it. I think you identified it when I had it in my hand before, in the examination of Mr. Eustace. It may have gone in before. I do not think so; it is not marked. I think it is all correct.

Q. Is there any reason why that should not go in as a fairly accurate summary of some of the facts that we want here? A. You mean, the card.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, I am going to ask you about the marginal comment later. I am only speaking of the card now. There is a marginal comment there by somebody. Have you any objection to this, Governor Bates? It is a column of figures from 1912 to 1918, showing comparative circulation of The Christian Science Monitor since they began to publish the circulation figures.

Mr. Bates—No objection.

[Card containing comparative circulation figures of The Christian Science Monitor from 1912 to 1918, with memorandum attached dated November, 1918, is marked Exhibit 95.]

Mr. Thompson—It seems to me this may be useful sometime as a summary.

Q. Now, I will ask you about this comment here. Do you know in whose handwriting that is under date of November, 1918? Perhaps you will read it to yourself and familiarize yourself with the facts stated in it. A. No, I can't identify the writing.

Q. Well, is it a fact that in November, 1918, you were wrapping and mailing about 50,000 to 55,000 individual Monitors daily? A. I could not state without going to our records.

Q. Does that strike you as about right? A. I do not know.

Q. Were about 50,000 going to camps at that time, in the United States and abroad? A. No, I thought not so many. About 40,000, I think.

Q. There were a good many gift subscriptions, weren't there, at that time? A. What do you mean by "gift subscriptions?"

Q. Why, people giving other people copies, subscribing for the benefit of other people? A. No more so than throughout our experience with the Publishing Society.

Q. Well, there are such things? A. A few.

Q. It is an important factor, isn't it? A. It is a factor, but it is not an important factor.

Q. Isn't it true, as stated here, that the estimate given at your office was that at that time the net paid subscription was about 50,000 per day in all countries? A. Certainly not; not so.

Q. It is not so? You count as paid everything that is paid to you, whether the payment is by a church for a thousand copies to give away, or a thousand individual subscriptions? A. Yes.

Q. It makes no difference to you? A. No.

Q. Now, about cable tolls. There was a good deal of criticism from time to time from various sources about the amount that The Monitor was spending

in cable tolls from London, wasn't there? I am not asking whether it was justifiable or not, but that subject was under discussion, wasn't it? A. Not until this trouble became acute.

Q. Well, I haven't asked when. At one time that was a subject of criticism, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And how many people did you have in your London Bureau at that time? You must have the names there. I have them somewhere. A. I have a record in—

Q. Wasn't the number 17, Mr. Watts? Here it is; I have it here (producing paper). Wasn't the number 17, Mr. Watts? A. I think it was 12; it may have been 17.

Q. It may have been 17? Now, isn't it a fact that very frequently during the war those people took the London morning papers and re-wrote, condensed articles for cable from the London papers, and sent them over by cable? A. Mr. Thompson, the business office is not in touch with, nor in charge of the editorial or news end of the business.

Q. Who would know? Who would be able to answer that question definitely? A. The editor, Mr. Dixon.

Q. And nobody but the editor? A. Nobody but the editor, I think.

Q. All right, then; we won't bother you about it any more. Now, here is a paper furnished from some source—"Cable Tolls." See if you can identify that paper and the information in it as accurate (handing paper to witness).

A. I could not without going to the records; but if you wish me to I will—

Q. You are in possession of information which would enable you to verify that in some way? A. Yes.

Q. You can't offhand? A. Offhand I can't.

Q. Will you sometime do that? A. Yes. May I keep it temporarily?

Q. Yes; I will take off this stuff. I don't know what it is. A. I may do it in a few minutes.

Q. All right; leave that on. If you will return it to me later. A. Yes.

Q. Now, here is a statement of "The Monitor local circulation," apparently emanating from your office—comparative statement of March, 1917, and March, 1918, very much in detail. Can you identify the source of that and verify it? A. Just this one sheet?

Q. Yes. A. No; I have never seen it before. I do not know its source.

Q. You do not know? A. No, sir.

Q. You could furnish the information therein stated if asked for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the next paper is "Monitor average expense for year 1917," figured as an average for a period of 15 months, January, 1917, to March, 1918, inclusive. Does that arouse any answering ray of memory, either in its source or the information therein contained? A. No, not the slightest.

Q. Can't you recollect that these papers were furnished by you, or by your office, in response to various requests for information? A. If you mean those papers there, I know they were not, because they are not our typewriting in any way.

Q. They are not? A. No.

Q. How much were you paying for editorial writing a week on The Monitor at this period in 1918? A. I do not carry those figures.

Q. Would it be \$2116.71 a week? A. I do not know. The editor can give you those figures.

Q. The editor can give me those? The European Bureau—do you know who were employed there, the amount of weekly salaries? A. I can ascertain if that is correct.

Q. You can verify it? You do not know it now? A. No, sir.

Q. I won't trouble you about it. Now, will you take those papers, if it is not too much trouble, and find out whether they are true, and be responsible for returning them to me sometime? A. Indeed, I shall.

Mr. Whipple—Would you like to have them marked provisionally with exhibit numbers?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; we might have them marked for identification, although I have not any doubt we shall get them back all right.

Mr. Whipple—Then we will have on the record just what we have become responsible for. That will be Exhibits 96 and 97 for identification?

Mr. Thompson—Mark them for identification, Exhibits 96 and 97.

[Statement of "Cable tolls": "Monitor local circulation, March, 1917, and March, 1918," is marked 97 for identification.]

Q. You said in your examination by somebody that you kept some money in the Concord Bank? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give me any idea, roughly, how much that is? A. Oh, a thousand dollars or two, I think, balance.

Q. A small amount? A. We have had a larger balance at times.

Mr. Streeter—I can't quite hear you. The Witness—A thousand or two dollars, General.

Mr. Streeter—I know; but the last? The Witness—At one time it was a little larger than that; I think as high as \$10,000.

Q. Now, referring to the paragraph No. 11 of our bill in Dittmore v. Dickey, before coming to the question of the letters, I think perhaps you can throw some light on some of the issues there. To what extent has there been, in fact, an accounting by the trustees to the directors for the two years ending Oct. 1, 1918, showing that the directors have got the amount of profits they are entitled to under the deed and under the by-laws? A. Only the reports of the auditors.

Q. Have you ever furnished to the directors the reports of Chase, for instance?

The Master—Furnished what?

Mr. Thompson—The reports of Harvey Chase & Co., the public accountants that they have had.

Mr. Streeter—You mean the auditor's report?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

A. No, not that I know of. They have never inquired for them.

Q. I haven't asked you that; merely the question whether you have ever furnished them. Now, what is this audit that you speak of with which you have furnished them?

A. The statement from our books. The statement we have made

witness say that he is familiar, and how familiar, with the handwriting? It seems to me a waste of time.

Mr. Thompson—Let me pass this first letter to Mr. Whipple, and then to Mr. Bates, and ask them, after having read it, whether they have any doubt that that is a genuine letter. I do not believe that anybody will want to contest that.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, these are not offered in our suit, and we are not parties to the other suit, so that we have nothing that we care to say.

The Master—Oh, I quite understand that.

Mr. Bates—I understood that we were accused of suppressing them for fear that they would bother you in your suit.

Mr. Whipple—We will deal with that when we get to it.

The Master—Not, I understand, with suppressing them, but of a design to suppress them.

Mr. Bates—Yes, if we could get them!

[The letter purporting to have been written by Miss Richardson is passed to Mr. Bates for inspection.]

Mr. Bates—All I have to say, if Your Honor please, is that this is a letter which is entirely inadmissible under the rules of evidence.

Mr. Thompson—This is a private letter to Mr. Dittmore from Miss Richardson, and it states that it is written at his request. On the other hand, there is absolutely nothing in it that we object to, and if Mr. Thompson wants to offer it I have no objection to it.

Mr. Thompson—That is all, then, that it is necessary to say. Will you mark this?

The Master—Do you make any question as to the genuineness of the signature?

Mr. Bates—No.

The Master—Then it is a letter produced from Mr. Dittmore's files, and it is one of the letters referred to in paragraph 25 of the bill?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir. I might just say that it is not a private letter in the sense that it is written to Mr. Dittmore personally. It is addressed to him; but it is written to him in his official capacity. Mark it, will you?

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, this letter not being offered in the case of Eustace V. Dickey, what shall be the course pursued with reference to its serial number as an exhibit? Should it go right ahead in sequence, or should there be some distinguishing mark between those exhibits which are offered in the case between Mr. Dittmore and the directors? Otherwise, there might be a little confusion. Possibly it is enough to have it appear on the record, as it now does distinctly, that this letter is not offered in any way upon the issues in the case of Eustace V. Dickey, and possibly with that statement with regard to each one of them, with Your Honor's ruling in case there should be any dispute, the sequence of numbers can be preserved. I merely offer the suggestion. I am not pressing anything one way or the other.

Mr. Thompson—I am perfectly agreeable to have it done in any way.

The Master—How would it be to have the letters offered marked by the serial number, and then have also a mark showing that they were offered in Mr. Dittmore's case and not in the other case? That, I think, might be very briefly indicated by putting on the number of the case, Mr. Dittmore's case, and the other case has a different number on the docket, so that if you marked that exhibit with the consecutive serial number, exhibit number, and then add in brackets the number of the particular case, that would seem to distinguish them sufficiently.

Mr. Whipple—This, then, will be Exhibit 98. Have you the number of that case on your copy of the pleadings, General?

Mr. Streeter—No, it is not on this copy.

Mr. Whipple—Then would it be better to have it marked "Dittmore v. Dickey"? Let us just call it "Dittmore v. Dickey."

[The letter described, from Miss Richardson to Mr. Dittmore, dated March 15, 1919, is marked Exhibit 98, Dittmore v. Dickey. H. H. J.]

Mr. Thompson—I will not read any of the letters until I get them all marked. The next one is a letter from Mrs. Florence Claxton Hall to Mr. Dittmore as one of the Board of Directors, dated Feb. 19, 1919. Please mark that in the same way.

Mr. Bates—One moment. I have only assented, Your Honor, to one letter.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Watts identifies that as the signature of Mrs. Hall.

Mr. Bates—I should like to see the letter. I have examined only one. I assume that there are differences in them?

The Master—Why don't you offer them all together and let Mr. Bates see them all together?

Mr. Thompson—I guess that I would a little rather do it this way.

The Master—When you get them in, I take it that they will not be evidence of much of anything. We shall have to judge from their general tenor whether they can be supposed to be such letters as the directors might wish to suppress. That would be the whole story.

Mr. Thompson—That story will not be told, however, if Your Honor please, until the case is all over, because the best evidence of what they intend to do will be what they do with the writers of those letters after they have learned of their contents.

Mr. Bates—Can I look at the next one?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, take the next one (passing a paper to Mr. Bates).

The Master—I think that some short way ought to be adopted of dealing with all of them.

Mr. Thompson—I will try to hasten it, sir, but I really think that some of these letters ought to be introduced now, and ought to be read, so that there will be notice given at this stage of the case of what the letters really

are. I do not desire to waste time, and I think that Your Honor appreciates that. I should not press the matter at this stage of the case unless I thought that it was really important for various reasons.

The Master—I understand that you think it is important, but I do not think that we need have gone into it at present.

Mr. Thompson—I want to make a public disclosure of those things now.

The Master—This hearing is hardly for the purpose of making any other public disclosure than such as is strictly necessary for the purposes of the case.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly, and I haven't any desire to make any that is not necessary.

The Master—I think that you had better pick out one or two of what you think are the strongest evidence of the supposed or alleged purpose of the directors with regard to suppression, and read those only.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, I have already picked out of a large mass of letters five or six on that very basis, and I have already done the very act which Your Honor suggests, of selection. I am not loading the case with all the letters that we have, but only with the most striking ones, and I do not think that it will take a great amount of time.

[The letter described, from Mrs. Hall to Mr. Dittmore, dated Feb. 19, 1919, is marked Exhibit 99, Dittmore v. Dickey. R. H. J.]

Mr. Bates—This, if Your Honor please, is a typewritten statement eight pages long, closely written. I haven't had time to look at it yet. It purports to be the statement of Myra B. Lord, and is dated March 5 of the current year, and was apparently taken on Sunday, March 2, 1919, at Newton. Of course we object to any statement of that kind. There is nothing in it, so far as I know, but at the same time we object to it. It is a cluttering of the record with something that is absolutely worthless as evidence and has no bearing on the case.

Mr. Thompson—Pardon me; I thought that would be me; and by Mr. Dittmore has alleged here that among the grounds of his opposition to the trustees was their method of dealing with their employees, to which he had called the directors' attention, and which had not received their proper attention, and he had procured evidence on that topic which he says the directors did not propose to use. That is, Mr. Dittmore felt that his information called for action on the ground that it indicated oppressive and tyrannical conduct by the trustees, or some of them, toward their minor employees. Now, here is the evidence; here is the evidence that he sought to have you act on, and that you would not act on, and that you expelled him for maintaining. I want to have the Court know what that is.

Mr. Bates—There is absolutely no evidence. Your Honor, that this ever came to the attention of the Board of Directors, or either of these letters, in any way, shape or manner.

Mr. Thompson—Governor, you cannot expect me to try my whole case at once. There will be evidence.

Mr. Bates—If they ever do it will be possible for you to produce the proper evidence through Mr. Dittmore at the proper time.

Mr. Thompson—I press my offer of the evidence; it is strictly logical and exactly bears out the allegation in my bill; couple with it the offer of the necessary further links of proof through Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Bates—I submit to Your Honor that certainly this has nothing to do with Mr. Watts' cross-examination or his examination in chief.

Mr. Thompson—I will get this identified.

Mr. Bates—In so far as these indicate anything they are sort of shadowy or watery complaints against the trustees, and if you want to introduce them for that purpose I assume you would have the witnesses here. The fact that you do not have the witnesses here indicates that you do not rely upon that yourself.

Mr. Thompson—That is the way you want to characterize them, if you could only suppress the originals, as watery complaints against the trustees. We will see whether they are watery when they are read.

Q. (Handing paper to witness.) Is that Mrs. Lord's signature? A. I think that is her signature.

Mr. Thompson—I will offer that letter.

[Statement by Myra B. Lord, dated March 5, 1919, is marked Exhibit 100, for identification.]

Mr. Bates—We wouldn't object to it if you had left it in the other case, but you have expressly taken it out of the case it applies to and are trying to put it in the other case.

Mr. Thompson—I am not in charge of that case; you have done your best to get me out of it. I am furnishing you evidence, however, which, if you want to try that case sincerely, you will use. I will ask that that be marked.

The Master—I have not admitted as yet any of these; I am letting the witnesses identify them.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—These are all for identification.

The Master—At present all for identification.

Mr. Thompson—Now, I show you, Governor Bates, a letter from Mr. George H. Clark, dated Feb. 15, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—May I see it?

Q. What connection did Mr. George H. Clark have with the Publishing Society at any time? A. He was connected with the hotel and travel department of The Monitor.

Q. What were his duties in that capacity? A. In the advertising department.

Mr. Whipple—What is the need of showing them to Governor Bates now if you are only identifying them?

Mr. Thompson—To see if he identifies them. Do you want to take the trouble to read this, Governor, or don't you?

Q. Who was Mr. John J. Flinn?

A. He was one of the assistants in

the editorial department of The Christian Science Monitor.

Q. Is he connected with The Monitor now? A. No, sir.

Q. When was his connection terminated? A. A short time ago, I don't know, I don't recall the exact date.

Q. Approximately how long was he connected with The Monitor? A. For a great many years.

Q. And is that his signature? (Showing paper to witness.) A. I think it is.

Mr. Thompson—I will have that marked for identification.

[Statement by John J. Flinn is marked Exhibit 101, for identification.]

Q. Who was Mr. Paul S. Deland?

A. Mr. Deland was one of the assistants in the news room of The Christian Science Monitor.

Q. Is he still connected with it? A. Yes.

Q. How long has he been connected with The Christian Science Monitor? A. A number of years.

Q. Is that his signature? (Showing paper to witness.) A. I believe it is.

Mr. Thompson—I would like to have that bunch of papers marked, marking it on the part containing Mr. Deland's signature.

[A statement, etc., by Paul S. Deland, is marked Exhibit 102, for identification.]

Q. Now, do you remember a Walter R. Zahler, who was once in the employment of the Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his connection with the Publishing Society? A. He was in the translation department of Der Herald, the German translation department.

Q. He was not a German himself, was he? A. I don't know.

Q. When was his connection with the society terminated? A. A few months ago.

Q. He was dismissed, wasn't he? A. Yes.

Q. That is his signature? (Showing paper to witness.) A. I think it is.

Mr. Thompson—I will have that marked.

[Statement by Walter R. Zahler is marked Exhibit 103, for identification.]

Mr. Thompson—Meantime, Governor Bates, if you have finished examining Mr. Clark's document.

Q. Will you see if that is Mr. Clark's signature and handwriting? (Showing paper to witness.) A. I think it is.

Mr. Thompson—I would like to have you mark the Clark letter next, if you will, Mr. Stenographer.

[A statement by George H. Clark is marked Exhibit 104, for identification.]

Mr. Thompson—Is there any objection, Governor, to the Clark letter?

Mr. Bates—Only in the interest of the court, that is all. We do not object.

Mr. Thompson—You do not object?

Mr. Bates—No.

Mr. Thompson—Then this may be marked not merely for identification but introduced as an exhibit?

Mr. Whipple—Well—

Mr. Thompson—I mean against the directors, not the trustees.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment as to that.

The Master—At present I am only permitting Mr. Thompson to identify those letters and to ask the witness about the position of the writer. I have not gone any further than that yet in regard to any one of these letters.

Mr. Thompson—I did not know but Your Honor might, in regard to one or two of them, where the Governor makes no objection.

The Master—I think we had better, having begun in that way, follow it through.

Q. Now, Mr. John K. Allen, who was he, and what was his connection with the Publishing Society? A. He was in charge of the advertising department of The Christian Science Monitor.

Q. For about how long, approximately? A. A number of years.

Q. When was he dismissed? A. I don't know that he was dismissed.

Q. Or legislated out of office? A. I don't know that.

Q. Well, how long is it since he has not been connected with the society? A. It has been, I should think, three years.

Q. And he has recently been chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, hasn't he? A. I don't know.

Q. That is his signature, isn't it? (Handing paper to witness.) A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is on the letterhead of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England? A. Yes.

Q. Does that refresh your recollection about his being chairman? A. Why, I assume he is.

Mr. Thompson—Yes; there is no doubt he is chairman.

[A statement by John K. Allen, is marked Exhibit 105, for identification.]

The Master—I understand these are being shown to you, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Part of them. Three, I think, have been shown to me, or four.

Mr. Thompson—I think more than that, Governor. I will show you this one now.

The Master—I understand you will have an opportunity to see any of them that you want to, that have been offered.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, absolutely. I think you had better see this one. I strongly advise you to read it, if you will take my advice on it. (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

Q. Now, coming a little more definitely to the question of employees dismissed recently by you, I just want to get a list of them here. Miss or Mrs. Louise Richardson was dismissed, wasn't she? A. Yes.

The Master—Have you got through with the letters?

Mr. Thompson—I am through with the letters for the present, yes, sir, except in so far as this information now called for includes the writers of these letters, or some of them.

Q. Louis Lawrence was dismissed? A. Well, yes, in effect, although he agreed that it was better for him to get another position for himself.

Q. Now, so far as you can, please answer these questions categorically. Miss Gowdy? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Emily Henderson? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Beggs? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Belmont? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Baxter? A. I don't remember.

Q. Miss Lovell, a proofreader—both of them proofreaders? A. I don't remember.

Q. Franklin Blake, purchasing agent? A. Yes.

Q. Harry Van Gelder, head of department? A. No, he was not dismissed.

Q. He has left? A. He has gone, yes.

Q. Miss Palmer, clerk? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Higgins, editorial department? A. I don't know.

Q. Miss Dinnell had a variety of positions, stenographer? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Hauck, who was on The Monitor? A. I don't know.

Q. Now, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Gowdy, and Miss Dinnell had served the publishing house a good many years, hadn't they? A. Yes.

Q. Miss Dinnell and Mrs. Richardson had been there since the time you were on Huntington Avenue, hadn't they? A. I don't know, but for many years, anyway.

Q. Now, you knew, didn't you, that there was a question recently, after these difficulties became acute—a question was being raised whether some of these dismissals were proper dismissals or improper dismissals in the sense that the motives which led to the dismissals were not creditable? You knew that question had been raised, didn't you? A. I had never heard it raised.

Q. Well, it has been recently, hasn't it? A. Only since the trial of this case, the first I have heard of it.

Q. Hadn't some of these people, when you dismissed them, when they were on their vacations, for instance, hadn't they been confined to you that it was unjust to be treated in that way? A. I have never heard any criticism from any of them that it was unjust, and so far as I know, they were not dismissed on their vacations.

Q. That is, in regard to all these people dismissed, they all acquiesced in the justice of their dismissal? A. To those to whom I talked in every instance where I was able to do it, and where I was in my department, I always called the employee in and reasoned it out with him.

Q. Well, the question is rather more particular than that. A. Oh, excuse me.

Q. Do you want it to be understood here that in regard to all these dismissals, the people dismissed, after you had explained to them the ground of the dismissal, acquiesced in the justice of your views and confessed that you were right and they were wrong? Yes or no. A. No, I don't want to convey that impression.

Mr. Thompson—Now, if Your Honor please, I should like to read these letters; they won't take long, and I have carefully selected them. I should like to read them.

Mr. Bates—I do not see, Your Honor, that this is material. I want to say that we shall not object to any of them, but we shall ask that they be considered in both cases, in so far as they were brought to our attention.

The Master—All we have got on this matter appears to me to stand in this way at present. With regard to the directors, the allegation is that they suppressed them, which purpose the directors deny. If the letters are read we shall not be any further along on that issue, as far as I can see, and perhaps we might gather from the contents of the letters—

Mr. Thompson—I think what Your Honor will gather from the contents of the letters will advance the case a good deal in that direction.

The Master—What we might gather from the letters would be that the directors might conceivably desire to suppress them, notwithstanding they deny that they had any such purpose. Ought we not to have some evidence directly tending to show a purpose on the part of the directors to suppress the letters before we have their contents put into this case?

Mr. Thompson—It seems to me, if Your Honor please, that question can be answered in the affirmative, and also this can be said, that Your Honor has some such evidence. The allegations in the bill relating to these letters, what they say, and what we got the stipulation from the Supreme Court approved by Judge Brainerd in lieu of an injunction. It is simply a question of the order of proof, I think. It is within Your Honor's discretion.

The Master—More than desire; intent, you have got to show.

Mr. Thompson—Intent if they got them. Your Honor will observe that one of the grounds of our bill on which we sought an injunction was to prevent them from getting them, and we got the stipulation from the Supreme Court approved by Judge Brainerd in lieu of an injunction. It is simply a question of the order of proof, I think. It is within Your Honor's discretion.

The Master—Have you anything more you want to say, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I have nothing further to say, Your Honor, except to suggest that Brother Thompson is trying continually to read into this record his contentions in regard to this case. He continually states that there have been attempts—

The Master—Isn't that a very natural purpose and intent on the part of all the counsel?

Mr. Bates—Well, I should not like to speak for anybody but myself. I am not conscious of any such intention. I have endeavored to correct some statements that they have made.

The Master—It seems to me I have noticed some indications of it not on the part of Mr. Thompson alone.

Mr. Bates—I submit that we are all of us frail human beings and are very apt to see the errors of the others rather than ourselves, but most of mine have been in reply to misstatements that have been made by counsel, and that has been the only occasion for making them. So far as these letters are concerned, if Your Honor should hear them read I am confident Your Honor would say it was absurd that we should have any desire to suppress them—that they could be against our interests in any way, shape, or manner.

Mr. Dittmore himself, when he goes on the stand, to supply the missing links, and it seems to me that if these letters are ever going in they ought to be put in now, so that Your Honor may know, and everybody concerned may know, whether the directors, now having forced upon their attention this vital evidence, intend to use it in a legal way by summoning the writers or not. If they do not, the inference will be clear that the allegations in Mr. Dittmore's bill about the attempt to surrender their alleged rights are true allegations.

The Master—Why should I credit the directors with a purpose to suppress letters inconvenient to them or adverse to their contentions in the controversy, or adverse to their side of the controversy?

Mr. Thompson—I don't know, sir, why you should do it unless the evidence warrants it.

The Master—Well, the fact that the letters are inconvenient or adverse to their contentions does not seem to me to be sufficient.

Mr. Thompson—But does not Your Honor feel that the entire evidence to which I have called attention, that has already gone in here, namely, that—putting two and two together—directly they expelled Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Dittmore, they continually run around trying to see how little they can get off with, by surrendering this, that, and the other right, the trustees making it obvious that they won't yield a hair's breadth—when you take that in connection with the evidence of three witnesses, or of two at least, that Mr. Dittmore never offered to surrender any of the essential positions he had taken in that memorandum of 1916, any more than the trustees did, it seems to me you have a set of circumstances which raises a strong presumption that the directors, when they demanded of Mr. Dittmore, as is alleged here, that he produce and surrender to them all letters in his possession obtained by him while holding the office of director, had these letters, among other letters, in mind; and when you read the contents of these letters and see how impossible they would make it for the directors if any credit at all were given to these letters—how impossible it would be for any men holding the position of these directors and desiring the respect of their fellowmen, Christian Scientists or not, to settle and surrender without a trial—and seeing whether these statements are true or not—then I think Your Honor will see that there is a good deal of antecedent probability and direct proof that these were letters they wanted to—I won't say suppress, because that is a hard word.

The Master—It is the word used in your bill, I think.

Mr. Thompson—I stand by it—to have them drop quietly out of sight so that they would not hamper the efforts to settle this case by giving up some of the rights which Mr. Dittmore thought vital.

The Master—Do I understand that these are all letters written by dismissed employees?

Mr. Thompson—Not all of them. Some of them are employees. Mr. Watts says, who severed their connection without actual dismissal. For instance, Mr. John K. Allen, a man of great prominence in this community.

The Master—Most of them, then are letters of dismissed employees—letters complaining—

Mr. Thompson—Yes, of their treatment.

The Master—I could never presume or infer, without more evidence than you have indicated, a purpose on the part of the directors to suppress the letters.

Mr. Thompson—Well, Your Honor is not going to preclude me, I should suppose, naturally, from introducing that further evidence when I offer it; and, secondly—

The Master—Not at all; I am only dealing with what I have now before me.

Mr. Thompson—Secondly. Your Honor is not going to say that because I can't introduce it all at once I shall not introduce it step by step. I offer to show Your Honor later, by Mr. Dittmore, evidence which, if believed, will make it sure that they desired to suppress these letters.

The Master—More than desire; intent, you have got to show.

Mr. Thompson—Intent if they got them. Your Honor will observe that one of the grounds of our bill on which we sought an injunction was to prevent them from getting them, and we got the stipulation from the Supreme Court approved by Judge Brainerd in lieu of an injunction. It is simply a

make an immediate payment in full to The Mother Church treasurer. Definite steps were taken, and the business manager and the chief accountant were asked to prepare memoranda for approval at tomorrow's meeting. The business manager was also asked to prepare a resolution of the Board of Trustees to be shown the Shawmut National Bank, tomorrow, authorizing the loan. The business manager had postponed the appointment with the bank until tomorrow, Tuesday.

The amount actually borrowed was \$200,000 or \$250,000? A. \$200,000.

Q. Under this resolution? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was borrowed, however, from the First National Bank? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But on the next day this vote was passed, was it not, being a record of the meeting of Oct. 29th?

Resolved, That Herbert W. Eustace and David B. Ogden, trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, be and they are hereby authorized to arrange for a loan from the National Shawmut Bank of Boston to The Christian Science Publishing Society amounting to \$250,000, and that they execute and deliver the promissory note of the Publishing Society for that sum, payable on or before 90 days after this date.

Q. You knew of that? A. Yes, sir. I think the reason that was reduced to \$200,000 was because the Church paid its account then, amounting to something like \$47,000, which enabled us to reduce it.

Q. In the last paragraph of that meeting—or, rather, a subsequent paragraph of that meeting of Oct. 29th—I want to ask you about this:

"In connection with the question of the taking on of employees by the employment department, the business manager was asked to notify Miss Thomas that the trustees desired to be informed before any person was employed who had gone through class with anyone officially connected with the Christian Science movement."

What does that expression "gone through class" mean? A. Gone through class with some teacher of Christian Science.

Q. That is, the parties wanted to be informed before any such person was employed? A. Yes, sir. We want to know who the teacher was.

Q. Who the teacher was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did that have any bearing upon your business policy, who the teacher was? A. Yes, in some instances.

Q. What was the bearing? A. It would have some bearing.

Q. Well, how would that affect the competency of the person to perform the various duties? A. Only to this extent, that some teachers have a desire to get a great many of the Christian Scientists, who have gone through class with them in the publishing house, and we try to be careful not to have too many there at any one time.

Q. So that that teacher having a lot of former students, can have influence in the Publishing Society, isn't it? A. I don't know what the purpose is, but we try to be careful on things of that nature.

Q. I find this in the meeting of Nov. 4, 1918, which I would like to ask you about a moment:

"A letter was received from the Christian Science Board of Directors requesting that we allow their attorney, Mr. Norwood, to borrow correspondence from the publishing house files in connection with his work for the Board of Directors. The trustees asked Miss Wright to come to the meeting."

Q. And told her of the directors' request, and asked her, in the event of giving correspondence to Mr. Norwood, to remove all memoranda and special notations from the correspondence, and to keep an accurate list of the letters given."

Now, what was the purpose of removing the memoranda and special notations? A. They were special memoranda from one trustee to the others. The three trustees looked over all those things at night, and at other convenient times, and they would make a memorandum for each other in handing their bundles of correspondence from one to the other.

Q. In the meeting of Jan. 23, 1919, the records of the meeting show this: "Mr. Watts was called away from the meeting for a brief period, and on returning stated he had been called to Mr. Dickey's office for a few moments, and told of a conversation he had had with Mr. Dickey, in which he, as a lawyer, had emphatically expressed to Mr. Dickey the seriousness of the course he felt the directors were pursuing."

What did Mr. Dickey say on that occasion? A. He said the date.

Mr. Thompson—Jan. 23, 1919.

Q. What did Mr. Dickey say on that occasion when you, as a lawyer, advised him that he was taking a serious position? What did he say? A. I don't remember that particular conversation sufficiently well.

Q. Haven't you any recollection of that conversation, and of what reply he made when you as a lawyer told him that he was going to get himself into trouble, if he did not look out. A. I didn't say that.

Q. That in substance, or words to that effect? A. No; I didn't say that at all.

Q. It says here that you advised him as a lawyer, "emphatically expressed to Mr. Dickey the seriousness of the course he felt the directors were pursuing." I don't think that my paraphrase is very far out of the way. A. The seriousness was, as I understood it at the time, the seriousness in which the Christian Science movement would find itself involved in the trial of a lawsuit, as we are here between the two most important boards, the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, and I was trying to show what a deplorable thing that would be, just as I have stated in the letter.

Mr. Streeter—You were trying to do what?

Mr. Whipple—To show what a deplorable thing that would be.

Q. And you didn't have in mind the seriousness of Mr. Dickey's standpoint at all? A. Oh, not at all.

Q. You were a student with Mr. Dickey? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And up to a time quite recently, when this controversy became acute, you were on such friendly terms as might be implied by having been a former student? A. I believe I am still on those terms of friendship with Mr. Dickey.

Q. Did you ever point out to him the seriousness of his dismissing Mr. Dittmore? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any of the trustees ever suggested to the directors, or to any director, that it would be a good idea to dismiss Mr. Dittmore? A. No.

Q. You don't know one way or the other? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Dickey or any of these directors ever mention to you the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Dittmore? Yes or no. A. Yes.

Q. Which one mentioned it? A. The directors in a meeting.

Q. Which director in particular? A. I think Mr. Dickey, as chairman, told me after he had been dismissed that he had been dismissed.

Q. And is that the only time that you recollect of any director ever mentioning the fact of his dismissal? A. That is the only time that the directors have ever spoken personally to me on that subject.

Q. Did "any director," A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that on March 17th, the day he was dismissed? A. No, sir; it was a day or so afterward, and I don't know how much.

Q. And didn't Mr. Dickey on that occasion suggest to you in substance that it would now be possible, he hoped, to make some compromise of this difficulty? Yes or no. A. No.

Q. Did he say that the position of the directors would be just as uncompromising as the position of Mr. Dittmore? A. No, sir; he didn't go into that subject at all with me.

Q. He just mentioned the fact of the dismissal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew that from other sources, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now in the minutes of the meeting of June 3, 1919, I find this entry, which I would like to ask you about:

"Mr. Watts reported that this morning Mr. Seeley had brought to his attention the fact that Miss Anderson had recently given a copy of Mr. Dittmore's recent letter to Mrs. Carter in the editorial department and advised her to read it, whereupon Mr. Watts called Mrs. Carter and Miss Anderson to his office, with Mr. Seeley, and inasmuch as this action on Mr. Anderson's part was a direct violation of the bulletin issued by the business manager at the time of the filing of the Bill in Equity, and as Miss Anderson did not appear to realize the seriousness of the mistake, he had put her under suspension pending opportunity to report the occurrence to the trustees. The trustees approved Mr. Watts' action, but inasmuch as they had other business on hand to-day, they told Mr. Watts to continue the suspension at least until tomorrow, when they might have opportunity to talk with him and Miss Anderson together."

Now, what Miss Anderson did was to take a copy of a letter written by Mr. Dittmore and show it to a Mrs. Carter? A. No, sir; that was not what she did.

Q. What did she do? A. She went over to him to state that situation.

Q. I would rather not.

Mr. Whipple—In view of the fact that this happened some time after the filing of both bills, perhaps it would be better—

Mr. Thompson—I will not press the inquiry.

Q. As a matter of fact, the trustees have not intended during all this controversy to have in their employ any person, who showed any sympathy with the views of Mr. Dittmore or the views of the directors, have they? Yes or no. Please answer the question yes or no, Mr. Watts.

The Witness—Read the question, please.

[The question last put is read to the witness.]

Mr. Thompson—Isn't that the solid fact, Mr. Watts?

A. No, it is not the fact.

Q. You are willing to take the responsibility of swearing that that is not the fact? A. Absolutely willing to take the fullest responsibility of saying that that is not the fact.

Q. You understand the question? A. Yes.

Q. Do you say that it has been immaterial to the trustees whether their subordinates have or have not sympathized with the views of Mr. Dittmore or the views of the directors? A. I don't know how it has been with the trustees, but they have never indicated an opinion either way to the employees, so far as I know.

Q. Have you personally indicated to any of your subordinates how you felt? A. Yes.

Q. Wait a minute—about subordinates having or expressing sympathy with the position taken by Mr. Dittmore or the directors? A. No, sir, not Mr. Dittmore.

Q. Or with the directors? A. I would like to get that.

Q. I wish you would do a little thinking on that. Haven't you made it perfectly apparent to your subordinates that sympathy, at least openly expressed, on the part of any one of your several hundred employees, with the position taken by Mr. Dittmore in this controversy, while he was still a director—in this controversy with the trustees—would result in discipline? A. Not at all, sir. I have done this on the call.

Q. You have answered the question, A. May I offer an explanation now?

I don't exactly see how it is necessary, when you say that you have not done it at all, I do not see how

any explanation is required. However, if you think it is, go ahead.

A. I have called the heads of the departments in and read to them Mr. Dittmore's answer relative to our circulation and our advertising and other questions, and asked them, from their viewpoint, if those statements of Mr. Dittmore were true; and the department said No.

Q. I won't ask you to go further than to state what they said, because that is a little remote.

Mr. Whipple—We should not press that, then.

Q. Now, in the record of the meeting of Jan. 29, 1919, I find this, and see if it brings anything to your mind:

"Mr. Watts came to the meeting and reported a conversation he had had this morning with Mr. McKenzie, in which Mr. McKenzie made the statement that hereafter he was going to be editor, inasmuch as hitherto he had not been, because Mr. Eustace had really been the editor, through influencing him on the subject of the periodicals. To this statement Mr. Watts offered a protest, inasmuch as he knew from his own observation and experience that this could not be true."

Do you remember that episode? A. I do, sir.

Q. Mr. McKenzie had been one of the editors, hadn't he? A. He is one of the editors.

Q. He said to you in substance that he had been under the practical domination of Mr. Eustace, and that he was going to shake it off, didn't he—that was the gist of it? A. No, he didn't.

Q. He said "inasmuch as hitherto he had not been," didn't he, holding the position, "because Mr. Eustace had really been the editor, through influencing him on the subject of the periodicals"—that was what he said, wasn't it? A. Yes; that is what he said.

Q. And you say that that is not true? A. No; you used the word "domination," and the word that appears there is "influencing."

Q. Do you draw any great distinction between those two words? A. Considerable, yes, sir.

Q. You thought that he had not been influenced, didn't you? A. No. He had been influenced to some extent by Mr. Eustace on things that were called to his attention, and he agreed that they should be corrected.

Q. Why did you protest and say that from your own observation and experience this could not be true? A. Because he made the statement that he had not been editor.

Q. Not what? A. That he had not been editor.

Q. You simply now take the technical position that he had not held the position of editor, is that it? You don't mean that, do you? A. No, not at all.

Q. You don't mean that you intended to deny, when he said, I have not been editor, that he had been editor, that he had been elected editor, and therefore he held the position—is that what you intended to deny? A. No, that I didn't intend to deny.

Q. Now, I find in the record of Oct. 21, 1918, and I am asked to call your attention to it, the following:

"Mr. McKenzie was asked to come to the meeting in connection with an article by Henry Deutsch, proposed for the Sentinel of Nov. 16. Mr. McKenzie was told of the situation in Minneapolis as it had been revealed through Mrs. Ritchie's recent visit to that field, and it was finally decided that it would be best not to have Mr. Deutsch's article appear at the present time."

Now, who was Mr. Deutsch, if that is the way you pronounce it? A. Why, he is a gentleman who is more or less prominent in the Christian Science circles in Minneapolis.

Q. Do you know what the situation was that was revealed by Mrs. Ritchie's recent visit? A. No, I do not, sir.

Q. You don't know anything about it yourself? A. I do not.

Q. Did Mr. Deutsch's article ever get in? A. I don't know, sir.

Mr. Thompson—I think that that is all.

Mr. Whipple—At the close of the hearing on Friday I asked for a letter from Mr. Dickey to his associates, in which Mr. Dickey outlined the thought that they might go rather slowly on the question of removal of the trustees. Have you that letter? As I remember it, it was dated at Savannah, Georgia. Can you remember that?

Mr. Withington—Jan. 13.

Mr. Strawn—The meeting was had on Jan. 13, at which time the letter was read.

Mr. Bates—There are two letters, one of Jan. 10, and one of Jan. 11 (passing papers to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—Which one was read? Both of them?

Mr. Bates—I don't know.

Mr. Whipple—I also asked for the data or records of the Board of Directors for a meeting of Sept. 11 of last year, out of which it was suggested in the vote that Judge Smith should select what was proper to make a part of the record. Have you the record of the full meeting?

Mr. Bates—Your statement of it is not correct, but we have the minutes which you asked for.

Mr. Whipple—In what respect was my statement not correct?

Mr. Bates—Your statement that Judge Smith should select.

Mr. Whipple—Isn't that what the vote said? Let us see. I would like to be accurate about it. What was the date of the vote?

Mr. Withington—Oct. 1.

Mr. Whipple—Oct. 1. What page? Mr. Withington—It is page 121.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, I will re-read, for the sake of accuracy, the record on page 121, under date of Oct. 1:

"The minutes of the directors' meeting of Sept. 11, relating to a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society on that date were again taken up for consideration. To be referred to Judge Clifford P. Smith for an opinion as to what it would be best to include in the minutes."

I think that is substantially what I said.

Mr. Bates—No; you said what he had selected

Mr. Whipple—Well, if you get any comfort as between what he selected to go in and what should be included you may take such comfort as you get from that distinction.

Mr. Bates—I am not looking for comfort and don't need any, but I want you to be accurate in your statement.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you may not be looking for it, but you are going to need it.

Mr. Bates—We shall not come to you for it if we need it.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps not, but perhaps I will be the very one you will come to for comfort after brother Thompson gets through with you, and General Streeter, you will be running to us.

Mr. Bates—No; there will be no collusion of that kind between us.

Mr. Whipple—Well, what kind of collusion will it be, if it is not that kind? Now, having acquired these papers, which I want to look over, I would suggest that we take five minutes, if Your Honor please.

The Master—We will stop here for a few minutes.

Mr. Whipple—Five minutes. We will try to limit it to that period of time.

[Short recess.]

Mr. Whipple—May I please Your Honor, I offer a letter of Jan. 11, 1919, from Mr. Dickey to the Board of Directors, a letter which was handed to me immediately before the intermission. It is on the heading of the Savannah River Lumber Company, manufacturer of short and long leaf yellow pine, cypress and hard wood, Savannah, Georgia. It is denoted on the letter that it was read on Jan. 13, 1919, in the Christian Science Board of Directors. It was acknowledged Jan. 15, 1919. (To Mr. Bates) I will ask you to be good enough to produce that acknowledgment, or a copy of it.

[Exhibit 106.]

"Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 11, 19—

"Board of Directors, Boston.

"Dear Friends:

"It seems to me we would impair our own position and irreparably injure our case if we insist on all three of the trustees of the Publishing Society sending their resignations to the directors of The Mother Church. This supreme request made by us will have the immediate effect of arraigning the trustees all against us. Wisdom should deter us from precipitating a lawsuit that will be heard round the world."

"I think the situation demands that we go slowly and instead of demanding the resignation of all three trustees, we should act under the Manual and dismiss the last man appointed on the Board of Trustees. We should not ask for his resignation, thereby giving him a chance to refuse. We should dismiss him at once and ask the others to appoint a successor that will be acceptable to the directors. It will then be their next move and there will be much less likelihood of their refusing this than of refusing to all three resign.

"This is a history making epoch and I feel that God will hold us directly responsible for acting wisely.

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) ADAM H. DICKEY."

Mr. Whipple—There is a copy attached for ease in the reading. Your letter of Jan. 10 does not seem to be pertinent to the subject and I return it.

Mr. Bates—Won't you just put in the copy as the exhibit, and not the original?

Mr. Whipple—I am perfectly willing.

[A letter, Adam H. Dickey to Board of Directors, dated Jan. 11, 1919, is marked Exhibit 106.]

Mr. Whipple—I have not yet had an opportunity fully to compare the record of the meeting with the changes in the record, the meeting of Sept. 11. I will not attempt to deal with it at the moment, but I should like to offer one or two other minutes from the record of the Board of Directors, and return that original letter, Mr. Watts.

Mr. Streeter—Do I understand, Mr. Whipple, you are going to put in the reply of the directors to Mr. Dickey?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, if they have it.

Mr. Bates—We haven't it here.

Mr. Whipple—We offer now the minutes of the Board of Directors as of Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1919. This is on page 280: "Letters were read from the following:

Mr. Dittmore, dated Boston, Feb. 24, calling attention to his efforts to secure action in the situation between the directors and the trustees.

Mr. Dittmore, dated Boston, Feb. 25, offering the following resolution: Whereas, The By-Laws of The Mother Church (Article XXV, Section 3) provide that the Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship (of The Christian Science Publishing Society), for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient; and Whereas, The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society have for many months followed a course of action exceedingly detrimental to the cause of Christian Science,

"Now, therefore, Be it resolved that the directors shall do and hereby declare vacant the trusteeships held by Herbert W. Eustace, Lamont Rowlands, and David B. Ogden, and that this course be followed by such legal steps as we are advised are necessary to confirm the proper appointment of those persons who are named as successors to these officers.

"Now, therefore, Be it resolved that the directors shall do and hereby declare vacant the trusteeships held by Herbert W. Eustace, Lamont Rowlands, and David B. Ogden, and that this course be followed by such legal steps as we are advised are necessary to confirm the proper appointment of those persons who are named as successors to these officers.

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted that any copies of resolutions or minutes of this board which are given to the members of the board be returned to the corresponding secretary to be destroyed by him within one month of the date they were given out without their having been copied. A roll-call on the above motion resulted as follows:

Mr. Dittmore, No
Mr. Dickey, Aye
Mr. Rathvon, Aye
Mr. Merritt, Aye

"Mr. Dittmore said he would file a letter reviewing the situation and explaining why he voted against this motion. Mr. Merritt declared that he offered the resolution in loyalty to the Board of Directors that their proceedings should not go beyond the board."

Mr. Thompson—Isn't there a statement there about a formal opinion by General Streeter against refusing to

this was not a wise thing to do at this time.

"The directors had an interview with Judge Clifford P. Smith with regard to the situation between the trustees and the Board of Directors, particularly with reference to the removal of one or all the trustees."

Mr. Bates—What page are you reading from?

Mr. Strawn—Page 282.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Whipple, there should be in those records a statement of Mr. Dittmore's reasons for opposing the removal of Mr. Rowlands, and Mr. Dickey's reasons for favoring it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we haven't got to that yet, because this was a vote on a motion to remove them all.

Mr. Thompson—I think right after that there is some talk; there should be.

Mr. Whipple—Not in these records. The next thing that we wish to offer is a vote in the record of Feb. 26, at a regular meeting of the directors, held at 8:30:

"On motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Merritt, it was voted that each member of the board in compliance with the suggestion of our counsel, prepare reasons why one of the trustees should be removed. These reasons to be submitted to our counsel tomorrow that they may advise the board how to proceed legally to remove one of the trustees at once."

Mr. Whipple—Do you understand that these reasons were submitted, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I do not know, sir. I have had many conferences with the board, and I assume that we talked over many reasons for removing them. A great many were in existence.

Mr. Whipple—I don't find that you were counsel at this time.

Mr. Bates—I don't know about that record; I have not seen it. We had several conferences with our clients at which we talked over the reasons for dismissing them.

Mr. Whipple—We think it is rather important to find out what unanimity there was among them as to the reasons, because it does not seem to be a case where there were plainly reasons for removing anybody, but, having desired to remove them, somebody was desired to hunt up reasons.

Mr. Bates—You will probably discover before you get through.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I may discover something, but not from you.

Mr. Thompson—May I ask, Mr. Whipple, if there is not something in that record that Mr. Dittmore refused to sanction that action and stated his reasons?

Mr. Whipple—No; there is nothing as far as I have seen.

Mr. Thompson—Well, we have his diary.

Mr. Whipple—It says, "On motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Merritt, it was voted." It does not say who voted.

Mr. Streeter—Very likely Judge Smith didn't want to put that in.

Mr. Whipple—On page 286, of Feb. 27, there is this vote:

"Proposed letter to the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society requesting detailed itemized statements of monthly outlay and expenses was approved."

Then at the same meeting, page 287, was this:

"The directors had a conference with Judge Clifford P. Smith, ex-Governor John L. Bates, and Mr. Leon M. Abbott, in connection with the next step to be taken by the directors toward the removal of one or all of the trustees of the Publishing Society. Governor Bates was of the opinion that the board ought not to do anything for the present in the way of dismissing the trustees, lest this action might throw the directors into court unprepared. He advised the board to prepare its case in such a way that if brought into court the board would be prepared to give its reasons for removing one or all of the trustees of the Publishing Society. The counsel encouraged the directors to continue to make requests of the trustees for the proper fulfillment of their duties."

Mr. Thompson—Isn't there something there about Dittmore? This doesn't correspond with the diary entries of the meeting taken at the time.

Mr. Whipple—I am sorry for that. Mr. Thompson, but you see I am not privileged to see your statement of what the true record is. But we were interested in the fact that the Governor was apparently anticipating litigation and wanted to be prepared for it.

Then on March 3 there is this record, page 288:

"The directors had an interview with Judge Clifford P. Smith, who read to the board two letters from himself to the board, both dated March 1, one recommending the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society to be composed of three editors, and recommending that an early selection be made of a business manager for the Publishing Society; the other conveying an opinion expressed by ex-Governor Bates in a conversation with Judge Smith, that the board make frequent demands upon the trustees for information."

Page 294, March 6, 1919:

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted that any copies of resolutions or minutes of this board which are given to the members of the board be returned to the corresponding secretary to be destroyed by him within one month of the date they were given out without their having been copied. A roll-call on the above motion resulted as follows:

Mr. Dittmore, No
Mr. Dickey, Aye
Mr. Rathvon, Aye
Mr. Merritt, Aye

"Mr. Dittmore said he would file a letter reviewing the situation and explaining why he voted against this motion. Mr. Merritt declared that he offered the resolution in loyalty to the Board of Directors that their proceedings should not go beyond the board."

Mr. Thompson—Isn't there a statement there about a formal opinion by General Streeter against refusing to

give a member a copy of anything that he might want in the records of the board?

Mr. Whipple—No. Well, let us see—there is this vote on March 6, page 294:

"Mr. Dittmore asked the corresponding secretary for copies of the informal notes made by Mr. Merritt and Mr. Rathvon of the two conferences between the directors and the trustees of the Publishing Society when he was not present. The chairman entered an objection to Mr. Dittmore's taking copies of any of the memoranda on file in our church with reference to the transactions of this board. Mr. Dittmore requested that the board be asked to sustain or not sustain the chair, that a roll be called. Mr. Merritt left the room. The roll-call resulted as follows:

Mr. Dittmore, No
Mr. Rathvon, No
Mr. Dickey, Aye

whereupon the corresponding secretary had copies made and given to Mr. Dittmore of the informal memoranda prepared and filed by Mr. Merritt and Mr. Rathvon of the meetings of Feb. 24 and March 3 with the trustees."

I desire with Your Honor's permission to recall Mr. Eustace for questions as to a subject matter which was brought up in Mr. Rowlands' examination, regarding which I had no opportunity to examine Mr. Eustace. Herbert W. Eustace—recalled.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) Mr. Eustace, do you remember the circumstances of the selection of Mr. Rowlands to become a member of the Board of Trustees? A. I do.

Q. Do you remember from whom the suggestion came? A. Mr. Merritt was then a member of the Board of Trustees, and also a member of the Board of Directors. He and I had been in conference in the afternoon, and Mr. Rowlands' name had been carefully discussed and his qualifications. Mr. Merritt said to me in substance, "Now, you think it over, and if you feel like it you telegraph him to come to Boston for a conference."

Q. What next happened? A. That evening after thinking it carefully over I decided the thing to do would be to telegraph Mr. Rowlands and ask him if he would come to Boston for a conference. I called up Mr. Merritt to get Mr. Rowlands' address, for we knew he was not in Chicago—that he was down south somewhere. And Mr. Merritt—I spoke to him over the phone and said what I felt was the proper thing to do, and asked him if he knew the address of Mr. Rowlands. He said no, he did not, but that Mr. Dittmore was visiting him that evening and he felt sure that Mr. Dittmore would know it and he would ask him. And I said immediately, "No, leave it alone then; don't bother anything about it. We will take it up in the morning." I did that—

Q. I anticipate you are going to give your reasons, and those would not be admissible. What happened the next morning? A. The next morning the next day I discovered they had sent—Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Merritt had sent a telegram through Mr. Jarvis to Mr. Rowlands.

Q. Mr. Jarvis is the employee—A. Corresponding secretary of the directors? A. Yes. And when I saw Mr. Merritt I was not slow to express my disgust at what had been done.

Q. Well, will you state what you said to him? A. Well, I used Caesar's statement, "Et tu, Brute?" and he knew I was very much disturbed at their having butted in on a thing that was none of their business except in so far as we are always glad to have them in accord with whatever we do.

Q. That is, the communication by Mr. Merritt to Mr. Rowlands asking him to come to Boston was not with your consent? A. Not through Mr. Jarvis at all. If Mr. Merritt had sent it as a trustee it would have been an entirely different thing.

Q. But not as a director? A. Not at all. And he had no right to do it.

Q. Now, what next happened in this matter? A. In a few days—in a day or two—Mr. Rowlands arrived in Boston and Mr. Merritt called me up in the trustees' room from the Board of Directors and said, "Is that you, Eustace?" And I said, "Yes." He said, "Have you seen Rowlands yet?" I said, "No. Is he in town?" And that was the substance of it.

Q. And you subsequently saw Mr. Rowlands? A. Subsequently saw him.

Q. Did you learn subsequently that Mr. Rowlands was right there in the room when Mr. Merritt asked if you knew he was in town? A. I did indeed, and I was disgusted.

Q. That is, you learned from Mr. Rowlands that he was right there when Mr. Merritt was calling you up to ask you? A. If he was in town.

Q. He didn't disclose to you that he was in the office of the directors at all? A. He did not—not one word.

Cross-Examination.

Q. (By Mr. Krauthoff.) Mr. Eustace, you had the telephone message from Mr. Merritt asking you if you had seen Mr. Rowlands? A. Yes.

Q. And your answer was that you had not? A. Yes.

Q. And you now state that at the time that that telephone message came to you Mr. Rowlands was in the room where Mr. Merritt was? A. I understand that that was so.

Q. That comes to you from Mr. Rowlands? A. Mr. Rowlands.

Q. When did you see Mr. Rowlands after that? A. I should say within half an hour or three-quarters of an hour.

Q. Where? A. In the trustees' room.

Q. And who was present? A. Why, I don't know. I think Mr. Merritt. I don't know whether Mr. McKenzie was there or not.

Q. Mr. Merritt and Mr. Eustace and Mr. Rowlands; and you think Mr. McKenzie? A. I am not sure whether Mr. McKenzie was. I would have to look up the records to see who was present.

Q. Well, of course, Mr. Rowlands succeeded Mr. Merritt? A. Well, not until August the first.

Q. I mean when the election took place Mr. Rowlands succeeded Mr. Merritt? A. Well, Mr. Merritt voted on that. Mr. Merritt's resignation was to take effect August the 1st. This was at the end of July.

Q. When did you discuss the matter with the Board of Directors, of Mr. Rowlands being a trustee? A. I don't remember discussing it with the Board of Directors.

Q. You had some conferences with the Board of Directors at that time? A. Yes, but I don't think there was any—I never remember any on Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Merritt was, of course, on the Board of Trustees, too.

Q. So that we may get the situation clearly, in July, 1917, the trustees were Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Eustace? A. That is correct.

Q. And Mr. McKellen was the editor-in-chief of the periodicals except The Monitor? A. He was editor of the periodicals except The Monitor.

Q. And also a member of the Board of Directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. McKellen passed on about the 17th or 18th of July, 1917? A. He passed on in July. I don't know the date.

Q. And that resulted in a rearrangement whereby Mr. Merritt ceased to be a trustee and became a director? A. No. He was elected on the Board of Directors. I understand, but he did not resign from the Board of Trustees. He held the two offices, one on the Board of Trustees and one on the Board of Directors.

Q. For about 10 or 12 days? A. Something like that.

Q. And Mr. McKenzie, who had been a trustee, became the editor of the periodicals except the Monitor? A. That is right.

Q. And Mr. Ogden, who had been the business manager, became a trustee? A. Not until August 1st.

Q. But I mean in this rearrangement? A. Oh, yes, later.

Q. And Mr. Watts, who had been assistant to Mr. Ogden, became the business manager? A. That is right.

Q. Now, weren't all of these things taken up between the trustees and the directors? A. No, not all at the same time at all.

later) this Board of Trustees, this present board, for the first time in the history of the movement took a definite stand in denying Mrs. Eddy's intention as shown by the deed, as indicated in the By-Laws, and as is apparent in the other respects of which I have spoken. This brings me to the second issue, which is largely an issue of law, and that is, whether or not on March 17, 1919, the Christian Science Board of Directors had the power to declare a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. Of course we will not at this time argue the proposition of law, but I should like this opportunity to express the position which the directors take in respect to this subject, and to divide it into two sub-heads—

First, whether they had the power to declare a vacancy under the deed itself, and,

Second, whether they had power to declare a vacancy under the provision of the By-Laws which confers upon the Christian Science Board of Directors power to declare a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

The Master—Your claim is that the power to declare vacancies resided in the whole board, or in a majority thereof?

Mr. Dane—Resided necessarily in the majority in the respect that the majority action of the board is the action of the board.

Section 10 of the Trust Deed confers upon the First Members, together with the directors of said Church, the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient.

The Master—That means that they would all get together, and a majority could declare a vacancy?

Mr. Dane—Yes; that is our position, because, as a general proposition—

Mr. Whipple—A majority of each, or a majority of the assembly?

Mr. Dane—A majority of each, certainly.

The Master—A majority of the joint board or separate boards?

Mr. Dane—A majority of each board. As a general proposition, where nothing else appears, it is always the majority action of a board which is the action of the board, and there can be no question but what the power vested by this provision in the First Members and the directors was a power not vested in the individual members of those two bodies, but was a power vested in those two offices.

It was a power vested in the Church itself, because at that time the First Members as a body and the directors as a body existed side by side, and the Church could not act except through the instrumentality of those boards. Mrs. Eddy—

Mr. Whipple—Why did she not say "The Church," then?

Mr. Dane—If Your Honor please, I prefer not to be interrupted.

Mr. Whipple—Very well. I thought it might aid your explanation.

Mr. Dane—The First Members transferred to the Board of Directors in 1901 all the functions which they had. All the business which had been therefore done by the First Members was in 1901 vested in the directors.

Now, that was not such a change as might appear from the statement of it. Having in mind that the provision of Section 10 essentially lodges the power to declare a vacancy in the Mother Church, acting through these two bodies, and having in mind that in 1901 the powers which those two bodies had therefore exercised were merged in one of them, the power is still vested in the Mother Church, where it was originally vested by Section 10 of the Trust Deed, except that now the Mother Church acts through its one administrative unit instead of, as formerly, acting through these two bodies.

In 1903 the First Members as a body were disbanded. They had had no power since 1901, but in 1903 they were disbanded, had ceased to exist.

This power to declare a vacancy, having clearly been vested in these two bodies as official bodies rather than as individuals, and one of those bodies having gone out of existence, the right to exercise that power is clearly vested in and survives to the other body. The action taken by the directors on March 17, 1919, removing Mr. Rowlands, was taken under this provision of the Trust Deed, and also under the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

With respect to the action taken so far as it comes under the by-law of the Church which confers upon the Christian Science Board of Directors the power to declare a vacancy in the trusteeship for such reasons as to them seem expedient, we contend that was an exercise of a power given to them under a by-law which comes within Section 3 and Section 8, particularly within Section 8, of the Trust Deed. That is, the by-law is an exercise on the part of the Donor of the trust of a right which she reserved to herself by the terms of the trust to exercise. The trust is a trust of personal property, the reservation of the right in it is a general one, and there is no provision with respect to the specific manner in which that right is to be exercised; so that any act, any word, of Mrs. Eddy, which clearly appears to be an exercise of the right reserved under such conditions will be held to be effectual as an amendment, or an enlargement, more properly speaking, of the powers contained in the Trust Deed.

At the point it might be well to state the defendant's theory as to the relation of the By-Laws contained in the Manual to the Deed of Trust. We have been somewhat at a loss to understand clearly what the trustees' position in this respect is. At one time it is stated that the Trust Deed is incorporated into the Manual by reference, so that the Trust Deed, they say, is a part of the Manual. Again, it is stated that the By-Laws contained in the Manual are accepted as the guide to the trustees in their spiritual affairs, differentiating them from their temporal duties. Again, it is stated that the trustees recognize the Manual, and adopt it; and, having done so, they proceed to interpret the terms of the By-Laws contained in it so as to give them of any force or effect upon

them as trustees or upon the Trust Deed. Again, it is stated—by Mr. Rowlands, I think—that the Manual and the Trust Deed are necessarily in conflict in some provisions, and where such conflict exists it is his duty as a trustee to obey the deed and to disregard the Manual. Again, counsel for the trustees characterizes the By-Laws as the ephemeral expressions of Mrs. Eddy, as perhaps inferior to the perpetual and irrevocable Trust Deed.

Now, the Manual of The Mother Church occupies an important and a unique position in the religion of Christian Science. It is not only accepted as a spiritual guide, as the inspired revelation of Mrs. Eddy, but it is the fundamental law of the movement, it is the organic law of the Church, it is the constitution of the Church. And right here I desire to point out what I believe to be the fallacy in the plaintiffs' case in contending that this Board of Directors, or insinuating that this Board of Directors, is acting as a religious oligarchy. It is impossible for them to act as an oligarchy. This Manual is the source and the measure, the limitation, of the responsibilities and the powers of the Board of Directors, and they are governed and controlled by its provisions, and in that respect they are the administrative unit of a highly developed form of constitutional church government.

The position of the directors with respect to the relation which the By-Laws and the Manual have to the Trust Deed is simply this. The Trust Deed cannot be read without reading into it the provisions of the Manual, which have been made by Mrs. Eddy. There is absolutely no conflict between the provisions of the Trust Deed and the provisions of the Manual. The Donor of the deed is the author of the By-Laws, the one is the complement of the other; and the instructions contained in the Manual, where they manifestly relate to the duties of the trustees, are the directions and instructions of Mrs. Eddy with respect to the execution of the Trust Deed, under the powers which she reserved to herself in the deed to so instruct and direct.

There is, Your Honor will see, in the defendants' claim or position, and there will be disclosed in the evidence introduced on behalf of the defendants, no claim whatever that this Manual must govern as against the provisions of the deed. There is no conflict whatever between the provisions of the deed and the Manual. The two must be read together, and the By-Laws must be read into the deed where they manifestly purport to control the trustees and to guide the execution of the trust powers.

This brings me to the third proposition. If the directors had power to declare this vacancy either under the provisions of the deed itself or under the provisions of the By-Laws, as related to the deed, then in exercising that power did they do so in good faith, with honest purpose and honest motives?

In approaching this question it is necessary to place ourselves in the position of the directors, and to see what the directors had in mind, what knowledge had come to them through their connection with the Christian Science movement, what facts they had which might have actuated them in taking this action. Without spending very much time upon it, they of course knew that from the very inception of the business under the Trust Deed everybody, trustees, directors, church members, everybody, in fact, had acquired for 20 years in the course of conduct which they were only carrying out in discharge of a responsibility placed upon them both by the deed itself and by the By-Laws in connection with the deed. They had also in mind the fact that the periodicals, with the exception of the Journal and the Quarterly Bible Lessons, were not in existence at the time of the execution of the deed. The Sentinel, which is the weekly paper, came into existence in September of 1898, and it came into existence in a very significant way, which I will take a moment to point out. On Aug. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy requested, through her secretary, Mr. Frye, that a weekly newspaper be started, having already provided for a by-law, which was adopted on Aug. 22, 1898, as follows:

"If a weekly newspaper shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it shall be owned by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

She provided for the establishment of this newspaper which subsequently came to be called the Sentinel, by the instrumentality of a by-law specifically providing that it should be the property of The Mother Church. The same periodical was established in 1903. The Christian Science Monitor was established in 1908. Something has been put in evidence with respect to the beginning of The Monitor, some letter read as having been sent to the trustees in respect thereto. We expect to show in that connection that Mrs. Eddy in the first instance took up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the establishment of The Monitor, and that they referred the matter through Mrs. Eddy to the trustees. That is, when she came to the point of desiring to establish a daily newspaper, she took it up in the first instance with the Board of Directors of the Church, recognizing that they had ultimate charge and control over the periodicals.

The French Herald was the last in order of time to be established, and that was established in 1918.

Now, the directors, in taking the course which they did, had in mind also that the buildings were furnished by and belonged to The Mother Church, that all authority in respect to occupying the quarters occupied by the trustees must be derived from the Manual. For The Monitor, and also for other periodicals, they knew that large sums of money had been contributed by church members, at the request of The Mother Church, for the purpose of establishing these

periodicals. Those contributions had been made by church members upon the assumption, which they had all ways had, and had a right to have, that those periodicals were governed by the Trust Deed and the By-Laws, and that the Board of Directors had the ultimate responsibility and control over them.

I have said that all the trustees prior to the beginning of the controversy had acted consistently, and without objection, as being guided and controlled by the deed and the Manual. That continued down to Sept. 11, 1918; and as indicating the exact period of time in which this transition took place, this reversal of policy and position on the part of the trustees, we shall show that in a letter written by the trustees on Feb. 15, 1916, sent to the Board of Directors, this letter has not yet been introduced in evidence—they took the position, in effect, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and that the Publishing Society, being a gift to the Church, the Board of Trustees are working under the authority of the Church—precisely the position in that respect which the directors are now taking, and the exact reverse of the position which the trustees were taking on Sept. 11, 1918. So that between Feb. 15, 1916, and Sept. 11, 1918, these trustees reversed the position which they had always taken and which they had consistently followed since the execution of the Trust Deed.

The immediate occasion for the definite stand taken by the trustees on Sept. 11 was in connection with the pamphlet "Purification," and as that has all been gone over I will not take the time now to rehearse it. That was the occasion which brought to the surface in a definite form the refusal of the present Board of Trustees to be longer governed in any respect by the Board of Directors, and led step by step to the ultimate position which was taken on March 11, 1919, where they refused to sign the proposal of agreement between two boards which provided, in substance, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and the ultimate authority over the editorial policy of the periodicals which were the organs of The Mother Church.

Even as late as May 27, 1918, the trustees are on record as having conceded the directors' control in the respect which I have mentioned. That appears from a record of the trustees themselves, where they had before them a memorandum which had been prepared in 1916, the seven-point memorandum which has been referred to.

Mr. Thompson—Prepared by whom?

Mr. Dane—Prepared by the Board of Directors of the Church.

Mr. Thompson—By Mr. Dittmore, you mean?

Mr. Dane—That memorandum was before the Board of Trustees as late as May 27, 1918, and they are on record as saying that it contains nothing that is not already contained in the trust deed and in the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

On Sept. 11, however, and ever since that date, they have taken the reverse of that stand and have denied the control of the directors over them, or the control of the directors over the editorial policy of the organs of the Church.

On March 11, the trustees being openly opposed to the directors' position in this respect, the directors, in fact, had to face with an open refusal, an open defiance of their authority as the responsible governing board of the Church. The trustees denied the right to determine the suitability of persons who were to be connected with the Publishing Society. They denied the right of the Church to guide or control the editorial policy of its organs. They denied the right of the Church to elect editors and the business manager.

The Sentinel, which is the weekly paper, came into existence in September of 1898, and it came into existence in a very significant way, which I will take a moment to point out. On Aug. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy requested, through her secretary, Mr. Frye, that a weekly newspaper be started, having already provided for a by-law, which was adopted on Aug. 22, 1898, as follows:

"If a weekly newspaper shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it shall be owned by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

She provided for the establishment of this newspaper which subsequently came to be called the Sentinel, by the instrumentality of a by-law specifically providing that it should be the property of The Mother Church. The same periodical was established in 1903. The Christian Science Monitor was established in 1908. Something has been put in evidence with respect to the beginning of The Monitor, some letter read as having been sent to the trustees in respect thereto. We expect to show in that connection that Mrs. Eddy in the first instance took up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the establishment of The Monitor, and that they referred the matter through Mrs. Eddy to the trustees. That is, when she came to the point of desiring to establish a daily newspaper, she took it up in the first instance with the Board of Directors of the Church, recognizing that they had ultimate charge and control over the periodicals.

The French Herald was the last in order of time to be established, and that was established in 1918.

Now, the directors, in taking the course which they did, had in mind also that the buildings were furnished by and belonged to The Mother Church, that all authority in respect to occupying the quarters occupied by the trustees must be derived from the Manual. For The Monitor, and also for other periodicals, they knew that large sums of money had been contributed by church members, at the request of The Mother Church, for the purpose of establishing these

periodicals. Those contributions had been made by church members upon the assumption, which they had all ways had, and had a right to have, that those periodicals were governed by the Trust Deed and the By-Laws, and that the Board of Directors had the ultimate responsibility and control over them.

I have said that all the trustees prior to the beginning of the controversy had acted consistently, and without objection, as being guided and controlled by the deed and the Manual. That continued down to Sept. 11, 1918; and as indicating the exact period of time in which this transition took place, this reversal of policy and position on the part of the trustees, we shall show that in a letter written by the trustees on Feb. 15, 1916, sent to the Board of Directors, this letter has not yet been introduced in evidence—they took the position, in effect, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and that the Publishing Society, being a gift to the Church, the Board of Trustees are working under the authority of the Church—precisely the position in that respect which the directors are now taking, and the exact reverse of the position which the trustees were taking on Sept. 11, 1918. So that between Feb. 15, 1916, and Sept. 11, 1918, these trustees reversed the position which they had always taken and which they had consistently followed since the execution of the Trust Deed.

The immediate occasion for the definite stand taken by the trustees on Sept. 11 was in connection with the pamphlet "Purification," and as that has all been gone over I will not take the time now to rehearse it. That was the occasion which brought to the surface in a definite form the refusal of the present Board of Trustees to be longer governed in any respect by the Board of Directors, and led step by step to the ultimate position which was taken on March 11, 1919, where they refused to sign the proposal of agreement between two boards which provided, in substance, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and the ultimate authority over the editorial policy of the periodicals which were the organs of The Mother Church.

Even as late as May 27, 1918, the trustees are on record as having conceded the directors' control in the respect which I have mentioned. That appears from a record of the trustees themselves, where they had before them a memorandum which had been prepared in 1916, the seven-point memorandum which has been referred to.

Mr. Thompson—Prepared by whom?

Mr. Dane—Prepared by the Board of Directors of the Church.

Mr. Thompson—By Mr. Dittmore, you mean?

Mr. Dane—That memorandum was before the Board of Trustees as late as May 27, 1918, and they are on record as saying that it contains nothing that is not already contained in the trust deed and in the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

On Sept. 11, however, and ever since that date, they have taken the reverse of that stand and have denied the control of the directors over them, or the control of the directors over the editorial policy of the organs of the Church.

On March 11, the trustees being openly opposed to the directors' position in this respect, the directors, in fact, had to face with an open refusal, an open defiance of their authority as the responsible governing board of the Church. The trustees denied the right to determine the suitability of persons who were to be connected with the Publishing Society. They denied the right of the Church to guide or control the editorial policy of its organs. They denied the right of the Church to elect editors and the business manager.

The Sentinel, which is the weekly paper, came into existence in September of 1898, and it came into existence in a very significant way, which I will take a moment to point out. On Aug. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy requested, through her secretary, Mr. Frye, that a weekly newspaper be started, having already provided for a by-law, which was adopted on Aug. 22, 1898, as follows:

"If a weekly newspaper shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it shall be owned by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

She provided for the establishment of this newspaper which subsequently came to be called the Sentinel, by the instrumentality of a by-law specifically providing that it should be the property of The Mother Church. The same periodical was established in 1903. The Christian Science Monitor was established in 1908. Something has been put in evidence with respect to the beginning of The Monitor, some letter read as having been sent to the trustees in respect thereto. We expect to show in that connection that Mrs. Eddy in the first instance took up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the establishment of The Monitor, and that they referred the matter through Mrs. Eddy to the trustees. That is, when she came to the point of desiring to establish a daily newspaper, she took it up in the first instance with the Board of Directors of the Church, recognizing that they had ultimate charge and control over the periodicals.

The French Herald was the last in order of time to be established, and that was established in 1918.

Now, the directors, in taking the course which they did, had in mind also that the buildings were furnished by and belonged to The Mother Church, that all authority in respect to occupying the quarters occupied by the trustees must be derived from the Manual. For The Monitor, and also for other periodicals, they knew that large sums of money had been contributed by church members, at the request of The Mother Church, for the purpose of establishing these

periodicals. Those contributions had been made by church members upon the assumption, which they had all ways had, and had a right to have, that those periodicals were governed by the Trust Deed and the By-Laws, and that the Board of Directors had the ultimate responsibility and control over them.

I have said that all the trustees prior to the beginning of the controversy had acted consistently, and without objection, as being guided and controlled by the deed and the Manual. That continued down to Sept. 11, 1918; and as indicating the exact period of time in which this transition took place, this reversal of policy and position on the part of the trustees, we shall show that in a letter written by the trustees on Feb. 15, 1916, sent to the Board of Directors, this letter has not yet been introduced in evidence—they took the position, in effect, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and that the Publishing Society, being a gift to the Church, the Board of Trustees are working under the authority of the Church—precisely the position in that respect which the directors are now taking, and the exact reverse of the position which the trustees were taking on Sept. 11, 1918. So that between Feb. 15, 1916, and Sept. 11, 1918, these trustees reversed the position which they had always taken and which they had consistently followed since the execution of the Trust Deed.

The immediate occasion for the definite stand taken by the trustees on Sept. 11 was in connection with the pamphlet "Purification," and as that has all been gone over I will not take the time now to rehearse it. That was the occasion which brought to the surface in a definite form the refusal of the present Board of Trustees to be longer governed in any respect by the Board of Directors, and led step by step to the ultimate position which was taken on March 11, 1919, where they refused to sign the proposal of agreement between two boards which provided, in substance, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and the ultimate authority over the editorial policy of the periodicals which were the organs of The Mother Church.

Even as late as May 27, 1918, the trustees are on record as having conceded the directors' control in the respect which I have mentioned. That appears from a record of the trustees themselves, where they had before them a memorandum which had been prepared in 1916, the seven-point memorandum which has been referred to.

Mr. Thompson—Prepared by whom?

Mr. Dane—Prepared by the Board of Directors of the Church.

Mr. Thompson—By Mr. Dittmore, you mean?

Mr. Dane—That memorandum was before the Board of Trustees as late as May 27, 1918, and they are on record as saying that it contains nothing that is not already contained in the trust deed and in the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

On Sept. 11, however, and ever since that date, they have taken the reverse of that stand and have denied the control of the directors over them, or the control of the directors over the editorial policy of the organs of the Church.

On March 11, the trustees being openly opposed to the directors' position in this respect, the directors, in fact, had to face with an open refusal, an open defiance of their authority as the responsible governing board of the Church. The trustees denied the right to determine the suitability of persons who were to be connected with the Publishing Society. They denied the right of the Church to guide or control the editorial policy of its organs. They denied the right of the Church to elect editors and the business manager.

The Sentinel, which is the weekly paper, came into existence in September of 1898, and it came into existence in a very significant way, which I will take a moment to point out. On Aug. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy requested, through her secretary, Mr. Frye, that a weekly newspaper be started, having already provided for a by-law, which was adopted on Aug. 22, 1898, as follows:

"If a weekly newspaper shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it shall be owned by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

She provided for the establishment of this newspaper which subsequently came to be called the Sentinel, by the instrumentality of a by-law specifically providing that it should be the property of The Mother Church. The same periodical was established in 1903. The Christian Science Monitor was established in 1908. Something has been put in evidence with respect to the beginning of The Monitor, some letter read as having been sent to the trustees in respect thereto. We expect to show in that connection that Mrs. Eddy in the first instance took up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the establishment of The Monitor, and that they referred the matter through Mrs. Eddy to the trustees. That is, when she came to the point of desiring to establish a daily newspaper, she took it up in the first instance with the Board of Directors of the Church, recognizing that they had ultimate charge and control over the periodicals.

The French Herald was the last in order of time to be established, and that was established in 1918.

Now, the directors, in taking the course which they did, had in mind also that the buildings were furnished by and belonged to The Mother Church, that all authority in respect to occupying the quarters occupied by the trustees must be derived from the Manual. For The Monitor, and also for other periodicals, they knew that large sums of money had been contributed by church members, at the request of The Mother Church, for the purpose of establishing these

periodicals. Those contributions had been made by church members upon the assumption, which they had all ways had, and had a right to have, that those periodicals were governed by the Trust Deed and the By-Laws, and that the Board of Directors had the ultimate responsibility and control over them.

I have said that all the trustees prior to the beginning of the controversy had acted consistently, and without objection, as being guided and controlled by the deed and the Manual. That continued down to Sept. 11, 1918; and as indicating the exact period of time in which this transition took place, this reversal of policy and position on the part of the trustees, we shall show that in a letter written by the trustees on Feb. 15, 1916, sent to the Board of Directors, this letter has not yet been introduced in evidence—they took the position, in effect, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and that the Publishing Society, being a gift to the Church, the Board of Trustees are working under the authority of the Church—precisely the position in that respect which the directors are now taking, and the exact reverse of the position which the trustees were taking on Sept. 11, 1918. So that between Feb. 15, 1916, and Sept. 11, 1918, these trustees reversed the position which they had always taken and which they had consistently followed since the execution of the Trust Deed.

The immediate occasion for the definite stand taken by the trustees on Sept. 11 was in connection with the pamphlet "Purification," and as that has all been gone over I will not take the time now to rehearse it. That was the occasion which brought to the surface in a definite form the refusal of the present Board of Trustees to be longer governed in any respect by the Board of Directors, and led step by step to the ultimate position which was taken on March 11, 1919, where they refused to sign the proposal of agreement between two boards which provided, in substance, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and the ultimate authority over the editorial policy of the periodicals which were the organs of The Mother Church.

Even as late as May 27, 1918, the trustees are on record as having conceded the directors' control in the respect which I have mentioned. That appears from a record of the trustees themselves, where they had before them a memorandum which had been prepared in 1916, the seven-point memorandum which has been referred to.

Mr. Thompson—Prepared by whom?

Mr. Dane—Prepared by the Board of Directors of the Church.

Mr. Thompson—By Mr. Dittmore, you mean?

Mr. Dane—That memorandum was before the Board of Trustees as late as May 27, 1918, and they are on record as saying that it contains nothing that is not already contained in the trust deed and in the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

On Sept. 11, however, and ever since that date, they have taken the reverse of that stand and have denied the control of the directors over them, or the control of the directors over the editorial policy of the organs of the Church.

On March 11, the trustees being openly opposed to the directors' position in this respect, the directors, in fact, had to face with an open refusal, an open defiance of their authority as the responsible governing board of the Church. The trustees denied the right to determine the suitability of persons who were to be connected with the Publishing Society. They denied the right of the Church to guide or control the editorial policy of its organs. They denied the right of the Church to elect editors and the business manager.

The Sentinel, which is the weekly paper, came into existence in September of 1898, and it came into existence in a very significant way, which I will take a moment to point out. On Aug. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy requested, through her secretary, Mr. Frye, that a weekly newspaper be started, having already provided for a by-law, which was adopted on Aug. 22, 1898, as follows:

"If a weekly newspaper shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it shall be owned by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

She provided for the establishment of this newspaper which subsequently came to be called the Sentinel, by the instrumentality of a by-law specifically providing that it should be the property of The Mother Church. The same periodical was established in 1903. The Christian Science Monitor was established in 1908. Something has been put in evidence with respect to the beginning of The Monitor, some letter read as having been sent to the trustees in respect thereto. We expect to show in that connection that Mrs. Eddy in the first instance took up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the establishment of The Monitor, and that they referred the matter through Mrs. Eddy to the trustees. That is, when she came to the point of desiring to establish a daily newspaper, she took it up in the first instance with the Board of Directors of the Church, recognizing that they had ultimate charge and control over the periodicals.

The French Herald was the last in order of time to be established, and that was established in 1918.

Now, the directors, in taking the course which they did, had in mind also that the buildings were furnished by and belonged to The Mother Church, that all authority in respect to occupying the quarters occupied by the trustees must be derived from the Manual. For The Monitor, and also for other periodicals, they knew that large sums of money had been contributed by church members, at the request of The Mother Church, for the purpose of establishing these

periodicals. Those contributions had been made by church members upon the assumption, which they had all ways had, and had a right to have, that those periodicals were governed by the Trust Deed and the By-Laws, and that the Board of Directors had the ultimate responsibility and control over them.

I have said that all the trustees prior to the beginning of the controversy had acted consistently, and without objection, as being guided and controlled by the deed and the Manual. That continued down to Sept. 11, 1918; and as indicating the exact period of time in which this transition took place, this reversal of policy and position on the part of the trustees, we shall show that in a letter written by the trustees on Feb. 15, 1916, sent to the Board of Directors, this letter has not yet been introduced in evidence—they took the position, in effect, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and that the Publishing Society, being a gift to the Church, the Board of Trustees are working under the authority of the Church—precisely the position in that respect which the directors are now taking, and the exact reverse of the position which the trustees were taking on Sept. 11, 1918. So that between Feb. 15, 1916, and Sept. 11, 1918, these trustees reversed the position which they had always taken and which they had consistently followed since the execution of the Trust Deed.

The immediate occasion for the definite stand taken by the trustees on Sept. 11 was in connection with the pamphlet "Purification," and as that has all been gone over I will not take the time now to rehearse it. That was the occasion which brought to the surface in a definite form the refusal of the present Board of Trustees to be longer governed in any respect by the Board of Directors, and led step by step to the ultimate position which was taken on March 11, 1919, where they refused to sign the proposal of agreement between two boards which provided, in substance, that the Christian Science Board of Directors was the responsible authority in charge of the affairs of The Mother Church, and the ultimate authority over the editorial policy of the periodicals which were the organs of The Mother Church.

Even as late as May 27, 1918, the trustees are on record as having conceded the directors' control in the respect which I have mentioned. That appears from a record of the trustees themselves, where they had before them a memorandum which had been prepared in 1916, the seven-point memorandum which has been referred to.

Mr. Thompson—Prepared by whom?

Mr. Dane—Prepared by the Board of Directors of the Church.

Mr. Thompson—By Mr. Dittmore, you mean?

Mr. Dane—That memorandum was before the Board of Trustees as late as May 27, 1918, and they are on record as saying that it contains nothing that is not already contained in the trust deed and in the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

On Sept. 11, however, and ever since that date, they have taken the reverse of that stand and have denied the control of the directors over them, or the control of the directors over the editorial policy of the organs of the Church.

On March 11, the trustees being openly opposed to the directors' position in this respect, the directors, in fact, had to face with an open refusal, an open defiance of their authority as the responsible governing board of the Church. The trustees denied the right to determine the suitability of persons who were to be connected with the Publishing Society. They denied the right of the Church to guide or control the editorial policy of its organs. They denied the right of the Church to elect editors and the business manager.

The Sentinel, which is the weekly paper, came into existence in September of 1898, and it came into existence in a very significant way, which I will take a moment to point out. On Aug. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy requested, through her secretary, Mr. Frye, that a weekly newspaper be started, having already provided for a by-law, which was adopted on Aug. 22, 1898, as follows:

"If a weekly newspaper shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it shall be owned by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

periodicals. Those contributions had been made by church members upon the assumption, which they had all ways had, and had a right to have, that those periodicals were governed by the Trust Deed and the By-Laws, and that the Board of Directors had the ultimate responsibility and control over them.

I have said that all the trustees

non? A. Formerly clerk of the Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I do not suppose that that adds anything to the sum of our knowledge, unless this gentleman knew of him and knew of his performance those functions, and I do not understand that he says that he knew any such thing as that.

Mr. Dane—This record, if Your Honor please, purports to have been written and signed by William B. Johnson, the clerk. It is the record of the First Members—a record of a meeting of Sept. 23, 1892. I submit that the book has been sufficiently identified as the record book coming into the custody of this gentleman, the witness, the successor of the gentleman who kept these records, and that that is sufficient identification for its use in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—Will you point out where in the statutes of the Commonwealth there is any reference to First Members organizing a church?

Mr. Dane—I do not conceive that it is necessary to point it out.

Mr. Whipple—Well, aren't you trying to show the proper organization of this church under the laws of this Commonwealth, or what are you trying to do?

Mr. Dane—I am offering to show the record which appears on page 5 of this book, which comes from the custody of the clerk of the Church as successor to the man who kept this record.

The Master—You have told us in your opening, if I understood you correctly, that the Church was organized by 11 persons known as First Members.

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Dane—Now you want to show the record of their doings during that organization.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—You produce a book. All we know about the book is that the witness now says that it came into his custody in 1917 as clerk of the Church and as corresponding secretary of the Board of Directors. Is that enough to make the entry of what appears in the book evidence?

Mr. Dane—I think it is, Your Honor, especially when accompanied by the testimony that the gentleman who kept the record is dead and cannot be produced.

The Master—I have not heard any testimony to that effect.

Mr. Dane—He so testified.

The Master—I have heard a statement by counsel. I do not know whether it is agreed to, or whether it is disputed.

Mr. Dane—The witness so testified.

Mr. Whipple—Well, he has expressed a belief, but it does not appear that he ever knew the person at all.

The Master—I think that that is true, Mr. Dane, is it not?

Mr. Whipple—Or that he ever knew him when he was performing any functions purporting to be those of clerk of the Church.

The Master—Have you anybody who can testify about Mr. Johnson, what his official position was?

Mr. Dane—I expect that there are people who could testify about Mr. Johnson. This witness, as I understand, has testified that Mr. Johnson is not alive.

The Master—He said he believed he was not alive. That is hardly sufficient to prove that he is dead.

Mr. Dane—Well, if we are going to be held, Your Honor, to a strict degree of proof, we can probably meet it, and we shall endeavor to do it. It is now 4 o'clock, and I would suggest that we adjourn.

Mr. Whipple—I am glad to know that, because the important matters of these Church By-Laws I want you to understand that you will be held to prove by the strictest proof, the very strictest proof, especially in view of the disclosures which have been made here openly by a former director as to the manner in which your records have been kept and the alterations which have been made in them and the things that have been omitted. Now, let it be understood that I accept your statement that you can prove these things definitely, and do it!

Mr. Dane—I understand that you, as counsel for the trustees, are requiring from us the strictest kind of technical proof as to the fact that this Manual was the Manual in existence on March 17, 1919, and that this volume of the First Members which has been in the records of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, since 1892, is what it purports to be on its face; and we will endeavor to meet that degree of proof.

Mr. Whipple—You will please understand my statement, sir, as I have made it, and as you have attempted to paraphrase it.

The Master—Well, I suppose that we had better stop here until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[Adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, July 8, 1919.]

PLANS FOR PINEAPPLE PACK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Negotiations between the Hawaiian pineapple canneries and the United States Shipping Board for sufficient tonnage to move a part of the 1919 pineapple pack through the Panama Canal direct to New York and other eastern cities, have now reached such a stage that the innovation may be regarded as assured. A definite promise has been made that steamers will be detailed specially for this business in August, September, October and November.

The pack of the Hawaiian canneries this season will be approximately 5,000,000 cases, an increase from 3,847,315 cases last year, 2,697,031 the preceding year and 725,742 in 1911.

PACKING OFFICIALS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eight officials of the Consumers Packing Company, which had been under investigation before Judge K. M. Landis of the federal grand jury, charging them with the use of mails to defraud and a conspiracy to devise a scheme to defraud through the use of the mails.

MEMORIES OF OLD BATTERSEA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Amid the rush of modern life, with its innumerable calls and interests, it comes as a relief at times to glean something of the history of the places that we pass, and of the memories that still linger round many a spot where no fragment of aught more tangible remains.

In the purlieus of Battersea today, where the trams rush through long drear streets, en route for the more open spaces of Wandsworth, there stands what might be described as a landmark of modern civilization. This is Price's Candle Factory, a huge airy building stretching from York Road

House, and then continues: "Hence it becomes more than probable that Sir Thomas Boleyn actually resided in the vicinity, and that his daughter was accidentally among the guests at the princely entertainment."

The last point seems quite probable, but that Sir Richard should have found support for his theory in Shakespeare's play, is somewhat surprising, for some lines in Act IV, Scene 1, are surely in distinct opposition to it.

You must no more call it York Place, that is past, For since the Cardinal fell, the title's lost. 'Tis now the King's, and called Whitehall.

Also, it is by no means certain that Shakespeare did write that play for Elizabeth, as Sir Richard states. Many people believe that it was written at a much later date, and that had he indeed penned some of the lines contained therein, while the

spark kindled which lit those fires, so soon to blaze through the land.

A royal romance truly, but what of the political game? None such has been played surely, before or since, when for the sake of Sir Thomas Boleyn's daughter, fresh from the French Court, a King overthrew the power of Rome, when queens, bishops, knights alike fell as the game proceeded, the King himself but a pawn, had he not known it; as statesmen after statesmen took the board, and striving through him to sway the destinies of church and state to serve their own ends, were in their own turn swept away.

Was it here? It has been said. For the rest, we cannot know, the centuries guard their secret too well, but in thinking over the old story when passing that great factory today, at a touch the gray walls and mist of



York House, Battersea

to the river, issuing from whose gates, toward even-time, may be seen a teeming crowd of humanity, as the hundreds of hands employed there pour out in a never-ending stream.

Site of Renowned Manor Houses

Few as they pass by are aware that here is the site of two renowned old English manor houses, and also, if tradition be correct, the scene of one of the most famous royal romances of history. Here, in the year 1475 (or 1480, to quote another historian), was erected by one, Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham, and afterward Archbishop of York, York House, a residence designed for himself and for those who were to come after him, should affairs of state require their presence near the Court. We again find this house mentioned in the year 1553, when Archbishop Holgate was committed to the Tower by Queen Mary, when we are told, that, "the officers who were employed to apprehend him, rifled York House, and took away from thence, £300 of gold coin, 1500 ounces of plate, a miter of plain gold with two pendants set around with very fine pointed diamonds, sapphires and balists," besides a lengthy list of other valuables.

Again in the year 1580, a letter among the state papers, from Archbishop Sandys to John Wicklife, "Keeper of the York House" at Battersea, is of interest, wherein the archbishop commands Wicklife to deliver up the house to the Lords of the Council, "so that it might be turned into a prison for obstinate Papists." Under the Protectorate, York House was leased to Sir Allan Apsley, and his brother-in-law, Colonel Hutchinson. It was restored to the see on the return of Charles II, but did not again become an episcopal residence.

Legend of Cardinal Wolsey

Its most interesting legend, however, and one which, though much discredited, is not altogether unsupported by evidence, is that the great Cardinal Wolsey was once in residence at York House, and that there, at a reception given by him, did that world-famed first meeting take place between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn which went far to revolutionize history. York House, Whitehall, fiercely contests this point, and does Greenwich Palace, and even the gardens at Hever Castle, in Kent, lay claim to being the scene of that first act in perhaps the greatest historical drama that was ever played; nevertheless at the old Battersea Manor up to the end of the eighteenth century the room was proudly shown where that meeting was supposed to have taken place.

Lysons, who wrote "Environns of London," in 1792, speaks of York House, and mentions this room, and some extracts, from "A Walk from London to Kew," written about 1816 by Sir Richard Phillips, are interesting, though of no great historical value. In this book he says:

"This walk brought me to a large distillery which still bears the name York House. . . . Here resided Wolsey as Archbishop of York, here Henry VIII first saw Anne Boleyn, and here that scene took place which Shakespeare records in his play of 'Henry VIII,' and which he describes truly, because he wrote it for Elizabeth, the daughter of Anne Boleyn, within 50 years of the event, and must himself have known living witnesses of its verity."

As to Shakespeare's Evidence

Sir Richard speaks, in another place, of being shown part of the original estate of Sir Thomas Boleyn, which he supposed to have adjoined York

Tudor Queen was there to see them, the world might have been the poorer for any later works of that great dramatist.

A Superb Ballroom

Further on in his book, Sir Richard again tells us that, "The Owner (of York House) informed me that, a few years since, he had pulled down a superb room called the Ball-room, the panels of which were curiously painted, and the divisions silvered. He also stated that the room had a dome and a richly ornamented ceiling, and that once he saw an ancient print representing the first interview of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn, in which the room was portrayed exactly like the one that, in modernizing the house, he found it necessary to destroy." Sherwood Ramsay, in his "Historic Battersea," is also inclined to favor the Tudor legend, but brings forward no very tangible evidence in support of it.

In later times, Sir Edward Winter, the African traveler, was a resident at York House, and some lines that an aspiring poet has left as an ode to that gentleman's memory are so full of unconscious humor that perhaps one may dare to quote them:

Alone, unarmed, a tiger, he oppressed, And crushed to death, the monster of a beast.

Slain, twenty Moors he also overthrew, Singly, on foot, some wounded, some he slew.

Dispersed the rest! What more could Sanson do?

Having pondered upon the statements contained in this masterpiece, one feels that Battersea was not without its heroes.

In 1745, Theodore Jansson, a French refugee, purchased the estate, and in 1750 his son started the manufacture of the famous Battersea enamels, which were made here until the works closed in 1762. After this we hear no more of York House until it was demolished at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Sherwood Lodge

On the site of Price's Candle Factory also stood another famous house, Sherwood Lodge, which was purchased by Mrs. Fitzherbert, the wife of George IV, in 1812, and we are told that the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent were frequent visitors at this lodge during her residence there, until she sold the house to Lord Darnley for £12,000.

Such is the little-known story of a spot that many of us pass by frequently with scarce a glance, and though no fragment of architecture remains to bring the picture back to us, yet, after reading of it in the old records and books, it lives vividly.

There is York House, with its "walls of great strength," there also that other ancient manor near by, after being rebuilt, became Bollingbroke House, the house of the great statesman, where in the still existing Cedar Parlor, Pope wrote his "Elegy on Man." There also was the old church, vanished now, there the famous Battersea windmills. All through the centuries one can see it in its slow evolution from a riverside village to a busy world of factory and commerce.

True Facts Obscured

The true facts about the old Tudor legend are hidden from us now by the dust of centuries, and as to where that eventful meeting did take place, it is impossible to say, yet it would be interesting to know whether indeed it may have been here, where that great factory stands, that those first few words were spoken which had their echo ere long in the thunder of the Reformation, and that first

streets fade, the busy voice of the world is silent. Once more one seems to see a Battersea of fields and meadows, with the old manors and their gardens stretching down to the water's edge, and the pageantry of people who have walked there.

HONOR PAID MISSION FROM ABYSSINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Every official courtesy and hospitality is being shown the members of the Abyssinian mission which arrived in Washington yesterday.

The flag of Abyssinia is flying from the Department of State Building, a large suite of rooms was set aside for their use in a hotel and they will be presented to President Wilson at the White House later this week.

The mission represents an independent government of nearly 10,000,000 people who occupy an historic country rich in resources. The head of the mission is the Dejazmach (Duke) Nado, who is related to the Abyssinian royal family. He has been governor of a large district near the Italian Somaliland border, stands high in the favor of the royal family of Abyssinia, and is a man of large influence in that country.

The Kantiba Gabrou (the kantiba being an equivalent to the title of mayor) speaks English fluently. The Ato Herouy (the Ato being the equivalent of gentleman) is the director of the municipality of Adis Abeba and was a member of the Abyssinian mission which visited England at the time of the coronation. Mr. Herouy is a leader of progressive ideas who has taken a special interest in municipal public works in Adis Abeba. The Ato Sinkae is the secretary of the mission.

COLUMBIA OPENS SUMMER SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University opened its summer session yesterday with a registration to date of more than 5000. As enrollment does not end until July 9, it is believed that the figure will be much larger.

A course which bids fair to be popular is called "Americanization of the Immigrant." Various other courses coming under the general head of Americanization will be offered, and will aim to increase the civic knowledge of students. English for foreigners is another course which is expected to be popular.

PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans are already under way for the Pan-Pacific Congress which is proposed to hold in Honolulu in the winter of 1920-21. The congress will consist of a governmental conference, an educational and general conference, a commercial conference and a scientific and engineering conference. It will follow the general lines of the Pan-American Congress, and it will undoubtedly have the endorsement of all the governments around the Pacific. One principal result of the movement, it is hoped, will be the establishment of a million-dollar building here. The success of the proposed commercial museum idea would make Honolulu a sort of business clearing house of the Pacific.

SISAL CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA URGED

Return of Large Numbers of Soldiers Raises the Problem of What Is to Be Done by Them and Directly for Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—In Jamaica at present the industrial condition is feeling the effect of two factors. One is the close of the sugar crop season in Cuba, which reduces the demand for labor there. Very large numbers of Jamaicans have been at work in Cuba in the sugar plantations, and more men have been going week by week. The next sugar crop will not begin to be taken off till November or December, and the British consul has warned Jamaicans still in Jamaica against venturing across at the present time. It is not improbable that many hundreds of the Jamaica laborers now in Cuba will return here.

The other disturbing factor is the return to the island month by month of the thousands of men who enlisted in the British West Indies regiment, and who are now being demobilized. These men served for the most part as labor battalions in Belgium, France and Italy. Sections of them, however, saw fighting as front line combatants. This was chiefly in Palestine. Return home now they have to be reabsorbed into civilian life by a community which possesses comparatively few openings for employing labor. The discussion of what should be done for the soldiers, and by them, is animated and general.

The government has earmarked money for certain public works, and is providing for a land settlement. A number of the men have returned to the posts they once occupied, preference is being given to others in the police force, a considerable number have determined to emigrate in search of more remunerative employment than they find obtainable in Jamaica. The problem remains of opening up opportunities of investment of labor and of money which will be attractive enough to keep the men in the island.

Public Meeting Held

At Montego Bay, in the parish of St. James, a public meeting of the returned men and of the general public, summoned by the Hon. W. Coke-Kerr, O. B. E., discussed the problem, and Mr. Kerr put forward what is so far the most constructive proposal toward the end in view. The demobilized soldiers have each of them a fairly tidy sum representing war pay and war bounties. The problem is to get this invested before it melts away in the purchase of unproductive possessions, and also to provide employment for the men while the investment is maturing. Land for growing cocoa, coconuts, and the sugar cane has risen so much in price that it would take pretty large capital if 200 of the men came together and organized to purchase and use such lands as an investment. The case is different regarding the culture of the sisal plant. This grows splendidly on comparatively poor land, and yields abundantly a most excellent and valuable fiber. The crop begins to mature in four or five years, and cultivation does not cost more than £5 an acre.

Mr. Kerr's proposal was that 200 of the men should invest £15,000 in sisal cultivation. The land for the purpose was offered at the low rate of 1s. an acre under conditions which secured it from passing into the hands of speculators. At present the sisal fiber brings as high as £70 a ton, ranging down to £50. But Mr. Kerr took pre-war prices as the safest to reckon on. At from £20 to £28 a ton, there could be a net profit per acre per annum of £7. The men would be employed to do the labor necessary, and they being the only shareholders, all the profits made would be theirs also. A number of the men gave in their names to support this scheme. Another proposal was the establishment of a boot-making business.

Impetus to Outlook

Considerable impetus has been given to a hopeful outlook on the banana industry by the fact that a new company has broken through the old ring that has been controlling the purchase of fruit for the foreign market and shipping also. The new concern has created a sensation, and imparted a stimulus to fruit growing by purchasing bananas at 4s. a bunch, whereas only 2s. 6d. has been the price at the other centers. That price, it is understood, left the grower a profit of only about 6d. a bunch, and as a natural result it created depression and helplessness among the fruit growers. The first shipment under the new concern is a comparatively small one, but experienced men are behind it, and its advent has been hailed with delight throughout the island, and especially in the three great banana parishes, Portland, St. Mary and St. Thomas. It is thought that the cultivation of bananas will now once again be extended, as the new price encourages the investment of capital in this industry and allows of a reserve fund being established against the losses which are caused by hurricanes.

CALIFORNIA MAY HAVE MORE NEW OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN BERNARDINO, California—There are indications that several new oil fields will be developed in Southern California soon. Test wells are now being drilled in a half-dozen prospective fields. Some of the largest oil concerns are represented in these operations, among them the Standard, the Dutch Shell, the Union, and the Associated.

Two possible fields are being tried

COOPERATION AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

Effects on Cost of Living and Industrial Relations in the United States and England Brought Out in Interviews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Cooperation deals not only with the question of the high cost of living in a sane and practical way and puts it on the right basis permanently, but it deals also with the industrial relations between employer and employee. Through it, no injustice is put on any one. I realize that this is a new proposition, but we ought to have some knowledge of it, because if it is understood we shall realize the impartiality and value of it in the labor movement. There is a possibility of settling hours, wages, and other details on this basis. It combines the workers, women as well as men, and develops resources. It effects a peaceable settlement."

SEATTLE PLANS FOR MODEL HOME

House to Be a Community Center for All Social Service of a Constructive Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington—Industrial and domestic economies are to be improved upon, home-building encouraged and higher ethics in the home taught by the erection, in the center of the business section here, of a model five-room home under the auspices of commercial organizations and the patronage of the University of Washington club women of the city. The model home will be a community center from which educational, social service, Americanism, and other topics for community betterment will be developed.

Details of the proposed project have been announced by E. F. Dahm, director of the extension division of the University of Washington, which institution will control the home. "Actual demonstration of the capitalizing and its work will be done by a committee of the State Federation of Women's clubs, representing the regents of the university and the home economics department. The business division of the university and the department of architecture will have equal voice in the management under Chairman Dahm.

One of the commercial clubs of the city and the United States Food Administration will furnish the capital estimated at \$3500 for the building alone. The house will be one story, 26 x 26 feet on the ground, and will have five rooms, the general scheme being to erect a model that will be within the reach of persons of moderate salary. Three upstairs rooms may be provided later, as soon as the committee has gotten into closer touch with prospective builders.

Everything about the house and its furnishings and equipment, which will be complete and modern from basement to roof, will be open to commendation or criticism. On account of the large amount of work planned in connection with the completed project, a lecture hall will be built adjoining the house. Extensive educational programs on home-making, preparation of foodstuffs, food-buying, canning, clothing children and care of children, and other subjects will be given attention. The home will also be a center for Americanization work among foreigners and for all social service of a constructive character.

LOUISIANA'S WORK FOR THE NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Louisiana is doing more along educational lines for her Negro population than any other southern state, according to the official report of B. C. Caldwell, field agent for the Jeanes Fund and Slater Fund for the training of Negroes. His report says, in part:

"Louisiana needs 1000 more colored teachers to carry out to the full the program of education for the Negroes, but Louisiana is doing something which is highly commendable, even though she is handicapped by lack of suitable instructors in this work. The state superintendent of schools has issued a call, which is being widely answered, for young Negro men and women to apply this summer for training in the normal schools throughout the state. By giving these applicants, who have grammar school education and other necessary qualifications, three months' intensive training, they will be ready for ordinary teaching work in the fall. Next summer they can add three months' more training, and so on each year and advance themselves step by step.

"This is one of the greatest things that has been done recently to advance the education of the colored people, not alone in Louisiana, but in the entire south, for it is certain that these teachers, as their numbers increase, will spread to other states which are short of teachers for Negro boys and girls and are trying to get teachers from still other states. In some instances southern states have allowed their Negro schools to close for lack of teachers. Louisiana is preparing to meet this condition and overcome it.

"A new spirit of help for the black man seems to be rising in the mind of the southern white man. He is ready to help the young Negro get an education, realizing that by this means, and this alone, he can improve the ability and worth of his labor in farms and in factories. The white man must help the black if we are to accomplish any real good for the Negroes in the south. Industrial conditions have never been better among southern Negroes than they are at present."

Dr. Caldwell, who was formerly in charge of the Louisiana State Normal School at Natchitoches, now has jurisdiction over the Jeanes and Slater funds in 16 northern states.

Effects on Cost of Living and Industrial Relations in the United States and England Brought Out in Interviews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Cooperation deals not only with the question of the high cost of living in a sane and practical way and puts it on the right basis permanently, but it deals also with the industrial relations between employer and employee. Through it, no injustice is put on any one. I realize that this is a new proposition, but we ought to have some knowledge of it, because if it is understood we shall realize the impartiality and value of it in the labor movement. There is a possibility of settling hours, wages, and other details on this basis. It combines the workers, women as well as men, and develops resources. It effects a peaceable settlement."

SEATTLE PLANS FOR MODEL HOME

House to Be a Community Center for All Social Service of a Constructive Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington—Industrial and domestic economies are to be improved upon, home-building encouraged and higher ethics in the home taught by the erection, in the center of the business section here, of a model five-room home under the auspices of commercial organizations and the patronage of the University of Washington club women of the city. The model home will be a community center from which educational, social service, Americanism, and other topics for community betterment will be developed.

Details of the proposed project have been announced by E. F. Dahm, director of the extension division of the University of Washington, which institution will control the home. "Actual demonstration of the capitalizing and its work will be done by a committee of the State Federation of Women's clubs, representing the regents of the university and the home economics department. The business division of the university and the department of architecture will have equal voice in the management under Chairman Dahm.

One of the commercial clubs of the city and the United States Food Administration will furnish the capital estimated at \$3500 for the building alone. The house will be one story, 26 x 26 feet on the ground, and will have five rooms, the general scheme being to erect a model that will be within the reach of persons of moderate salary. Three upstairs rooms may be provided later, as soon as the committee has gotten into closer touch with prospective builders.

Everything about the house and its furnishings and equipment, which will be complete and modern from basement to roof, will be open to commendation or criticism. On account of the large amount of work planned in connection with the completed project, a lecture hall will be built adjoining the house. Extensive educational programs on home-making, preparation of foodstuffs, food-buying, canning, clothing children and care of children, and other subjects will be given attention. The home will also be a center for Americanization work among foreigners and for all social service of a constructive character.

LOUISIANA'S WORK FOR THE NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Louisiana is doing more along educational lines for her Negro population than any other southern state, according to the official report of B. C. Caldwell, field agent for the Jeanes Fund and Slater Fund for the training of Negroes. His report says, in part:

"Louisiana needs 1000 more colored teachers to carry out to the full the program of education for the Negroes, but Louisiana is doing something which is highly commendable, even though she is handicapped by lack of suitable instructors in this work. The state superintendent of schools has issued a call, which is being widely answered, for young Negro men and women to apply this summer for training in the normal schools throughout the state. By giving these applicants, who have grammar school education and other necessary qualifications, three months' intensive training, they will be ready for ordinary teaching work in the fall. Next summer they can add three months' more training, and so on each year and advance themselves step by step.

"This is one of the greatest things that has been done recently to advance the education of the colored people, not alone in Louisiana, but in the entire south, for it is certain that these teachers, as their numbers increase, will spread to other states which are short of teachers for Negro boys and girls and are trying to get teachers from still other states. In some instances southern states have allowed their Negro schools to close for lack of teachers. Louisiana is preparing to meet this condition and overcome it.

"A new spirit of help for the black man seems to be rising in the mind of the southern white man. He is ready to help the young Negro get an education, realizing that by this means, and this alone, he can improve the ability and worth of his labor in farms and in factories. The white man must help the black if we are to accomplish any real good for the Negroes in the south. Industrial conditions have never been better among southern Negroes than they are at present."

Dr. Caldwell, who was formerly in charge of the Louisiana State Normal School at Natchitoches, now has jurisdiction over the Jeanes and Slater funds in 16 northern states.

COOPERATION AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

Effects on Cost of Living and Industrial Relations in the United States and England Brought Out in Interviews

LAW SCHOOL DEAN'S POSITION CRITICIZED

Nebraska University Educator Asked to Withdraw as Counsel for Lutheran Synod in Effort to Find Alien Tongue Law Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The board of regents of the Nebraska State University have requested Dean Hastings, head of the university law school, to withdraw as counsel for the Lutheran synod of Iowa, interveners in a case brought by various religious societies whose membership is largely foreign in birth, attacking the constitutionality of the law passed at the recent session of the state Legislature forbidding the teaching of any subject below the ninth grade in any school in a foreign tongue.

The fact that Dean Hastings, an employee of the State, had taken a retainer in the lawsuit which attacks a statute of the State, caused a great deal of comment and several newspapers denounced it as a prostitution of a public trust. The regents first declined to take up the matter, but finally issued a statement saying that as it "should not be placed in a position of partisanship on controversial state policies or political questions it deems it inexpedient that the dean of the university law college should continue in employment which might seem to place the university in such a case."

The case is now in supreme court, having been railroaded from Douglas County, where it was begun. The law is attacked as a piece of mischievous legislation intended to keep alive the hatreds and jealousies engendered by the recent conflict and the peculiar position of German-born citizens of the United States. It is also alleged to be an interference with the personal rights of citizens, that it restricts their religious liberties and is an interference with their worship. They say that the teaching of foreign languages to small children in the parochial schools is essential in order that their non-English-speaking parents may be able to keep in spiritual touch with them and be able to guide them and teach them in morals and in the Bible.

The attorney-general has filed a long brief in which he asserts that the state Legislature was within its rights in this exercise of the police power of the Commonwealth, which enables it to protect the morals, health, safety, and general welfare of the people. He declares it to be the height of audacity, in view of the revelations that, following the entrance of the United States into the war, disclosed the presence of foreign colonies made up of putative citizens of the United States but sympathizers with and teachers of the doctrines and ideas and worship of the Kaiser among their children. He insists that the general welfare of the State demands that all children below the ninth grade be taught only in the language of their country and not in any alien enemy tongue at least.

PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FUND IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Michigan may be deprived of part of the money used for the maintenance of primary schools by the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations in the State paying under protest the specific tax which maintains this fund. Their contention is that since their properties are in the hands of the government they cannot be taxed by the State.

Members of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission are inclined to look lightly on the protests of the corporations, saying that the acts under which these lines were taken specifically reserve the taxing power to the states. The Western Union tax is \$50,448.

The railroads paid without protest, and their share of the specific tax is more than three-fourths of the total. The Michigan Central alone paid \$1,283,614. The total paid by railroads is \$4,640,633.

FEW MEN SEEKING SERVICE IN SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only 79 men have specified a desire for service in Siberia, out of 69,771 who have enlisted in the regular army in the United States since the special campaign for recruits began in the early spring. For service with the army of occupation in Germany, 12,379 volunteers have been enlisted; 2459 for the Philippine department; 299 for the Panama canal; 1713 for the Hawaiian department, and 71 for Alaska, all included in the foregoing total.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

AMERICAN STUDENTS TO GO TO SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Scandinavian Foundation of New York has named 10 American students who are to go to Sweden for the next academic year for advanced technical study, receiving \$1000 each as fellows of the foundation. At the same

time 10 Swedish students are to come to universities in the United States. A few years ago, it was said by members of the foundation, these 20 men would have gone automatically to German universities, and it is felt that this is proof that American and European students alike are freed of the dominance of German learning. Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, is honorary president of the society.

The 10 Americans to receive \$1000 each as fellows of the American Scandinavian Foundation for 1919-1920 have been chosen for the foundation by a committee of technical experts and professors. The men appointed are Samuel G. Frantz of Princeton, New Jersey; Harry F. Vanecey of Urbana, Illinois; Chester C. Stewart of Wilmington, Delaware; Harry W. Titus of Laramie, Wyoming; Robert C. Sessions of Worcester, Massachusetts; Clarence N. Ostergren of Hoboken, New Jersey; William S. Moir of Boston, Massachusetts; Henry M. Meloney of Syracuse, New York; Rudolph E. Satterstrand and Thomas Fraser of Urbana, Illinois.

BLUE SKY LAW TO BE JOINTLY ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The Michigan Securities Commission is joining with commissions of other states, created for the purpose of enforcing the Blue Sky Law, in the forming of a "clearing house" for operators of questionable reputation and exploiters of worthless stocks.

H. N. Duff, executive officer of the Michigan Securities Commission, is one of the officers of the National Association of State Securities Commissions that are responsible for the new effort.

National headquarters are to be maintained in the offices of the Minnesota commission at St. Paul. This city was chosen because of its being the geographical center of states which have laws aimed against unlawful operators. The new "clearing house" will issue a letter periodically, telling of financial issues approved and disapproved and issue warnings against operators who, when driven out of one state, move into another and attempt to continue operations.

WAR STIMULATED LAKES COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Figures recently compiled show that the war brought unparalleled prosperity to the Great Lakes with prospects of this era continuing for five years more as the result of war orders still to be filled and the general boom of lake commerce with added dock and vessel facilities. The figures are based on the tonnage values passing through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, which is considered a barometer of lake commerce.

There is a closer harmony between vessel operators and their employees as a result of the war. One of the greatest lessons learned by the operators during the war was of the profit to be gained by the elimination of waste time which resulted in changes never undertaken prior to the war because of conservatism.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, who is conducting negotiations in Detroit for the

purchase of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway, owned by the Detroit United Railway Company, strongly favors a tunnel under the Detroit River, connecting Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and Detroit.

He told Mayor Couzens, of Detroit, and Mayor Winter, of Windsor, that such a tunnel is highly desirable and that it could be operated by hydro-electric power.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

AMERICAN STUDENTS TO GO TO SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Scandinavian Foundation of New York has named 10 American students who are to go to Sweden for the next academic year for advanced technical study, receiving \$1000 each as fellows of the foundation. At the same

time 10 Swedish students are to come to universities in the United States. A few years ago, it was said by members of the foundation, these 20 men would have gone automatically to German universities, and it is felt that this is proof that American and European students alike are freed of the dominance of German learning. Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, is honorary president of the society.

AMERICAN STUDENTS TO GO TO SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Scandinavian Foundation of New York has named 10 American students who are to go to Sweden for the next academic year for advanced technical study, receiving \$1000 each as fellows of the foundation. At the same

THE LONDON PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Said Mr. Vincent Crummies, actor-manager, on the occasion of his famous meeting with Nicholas Nickleby at the inn on the Portsmouth Road, when he introduced that desperate youth to the glories of a stage career: "Pieces too! Why, you could write us a piece to bring out the whole strength of the company whenever we wanted one."

"I'm not so confident about that," replied Nicholas, "but I dare say I could scribble something now and then that would suit you."

"We'll have a show piece out directly," said the manager. "Let me see; peculiar resources of the establishment; new and splendid scenery; you must manage to introduce a real pump and two washing tubs!"

"Into a piece?" said Nicholas. "Yes," replied the manager. "I bought 'em cheap at a sale the other day, and they'll come in admirably."

Fitting the End to the Means

That's the "London Plan." They look up some dresses and properties, and have a piece written to fit them. Most of the theaters keep an author on purpose.

"This isn't the Portsmouth Road, it's Chicago, but the plan hasn't changed much," murmured the writer to himself, as he folded up a letter with two cuts of a sleeping bull pup pinned to the top corner and put it in his pocket. He was sitting at a club window high above Michigan Avenue, when spring was strong upon the world. It blew in upon him through the open window, and stirred his hair, so much that he kept smoothing it down with a handy paper knife; and his thoughts, to such activity that he could recall whole passages of Crummies.

The Sportiveness of Lakes

Far below, the avenue roared with the afternoon traffic, and blared brazenly with Victory Loan bands in parade. The lake beyond was a silvery blue mirror, patterned with wind streaks. The wind, as spring winds will, had humor as well as pattern. The writer chuckled as he watched the Taft "Great Lakes" sculpture group beside the Art Institute. Try

splendidly. That's the London plan. They look up some dresses and properties, and have a piece written to fit them. Most of the theaters keep an author on purpose.

Crummies Come to Life

The illustrator's grin grew broader, but the writer went on chanting remissly. "Most of the theaters keep

and sometimes women, who in the guise of lawyers or lawyers' agents solicited business from immigrants and collected exorbitant fees, have practically disappeared from the corridors of the Boston Court House," says a report issued by the bureau recently.

"Those who are there do not solicit business, but claim that they are professional bondsmen who are furnishing bail. A sharp watch for their reappearance is being maintained."

Investigations early in 1918 had caused the bureau to realize that a regular system of professional robbery had fastened itself upon the justice which this state offered the non-English speaking and the poor. A very large proportion of these people would leave the courts in despair, feeling that justice in the United States was almost entirely in the hands of the wolves in sheep's clothing who had seemingly taken full charge of their cases.

According to prominent attorneys this state of affairs is not significant of Massachusetts alone, but of the courts in many places. It now seems that the increasing interest in citizenship is going to make it impossible for runners to ply their illegal business much longer. The Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration for one has declared itself determined to see that the immigrant gets real United States

"Dear Mr. Nickleby—

"The enclosed sketches of a Boston bull dog by Mr. Snodgrass, the great animal painter, have come into our possession. Remembering a successful story you once wrote us about a favorite dog of your own, I am sure it will be no trouble to you to write as good a one round the enclosed."

"Yours faithfully,

"V. CRUMMLES & CO."

The illustrator's grin was occupying nearly all his face by this time. "They get us going and coming, don't they? What are you going to do?"

"Oh, I'm going to have a try at it," replied the writer. "I never had a bull dog in my life, Boston or Brummagem, and I'm sure I never shall; but I think this one's career will be somewhat the same."

"He will be raised in a prize winning kennel in rural New England—say Waban, for a joke—it's near enough to Boston. He can graduate by means of a young man-about-town—very young and very much about—to a vaudevillean of the frank and friendly kind, and the story will be the progress of the pup and his mistress on the vaudeville road. What do you think of this as a scene to illustrate?"

"The vaudevillean's dressing room. She is unpacking. Round her are trunks, and a black dressing bag, while futuristic garments hang from pegs and over the backs of chairs. Behind a partition the cub carpenter hammers nails into the scenery as if his job depended upon it."

Now Is the Stage Set

"The vaudevillean drops her tools in desperation, and puts her head out of the door. 'I say, Henry, I want to try a song over and it'll be nice to hear the orchestra. They're just going to begin. Take my Heliolope for a walk—a long one. It'll do you good!' And, with a lusty heave, she lifts a sleepy and wriggling bull pup out of the black dressing bag on the end of a leash, and the astounded hammerer walks off with him firmly convinced that the lady adds conjuring to her other eccentricities."

"It's not in the least the kind of thing they're expecting, I'm sure; but perhaps they'll stand it just once, as a sort of spring joke."

Canine disdain

purchase of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway, owned by the Detroit United Railway Company, strongly favors a tunnel under the Detroit River, connecting Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and Detroit. He told Mayor Couzens, of Detroit, and Mayor Winter, of Windsor, that such a tunnel is highly desirable and that it could be operated by hydro-electric power.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

COURT RUNNERS ARE DISAPPEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"As a result of prosecutions, conducted one year ago by the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, court 'runners,' men

and sometimes women, who in the guise of lawyers or lawyers' agents solicited business from immigrants and collected exorbitant fees, have practically disappeared from the corridors of the Boston Court House," says a report issued by the bureau recently.

"Those who are there do not solicit business, but claim that they are professional bondsmen who are furnishing bail. A sharp watch for their reappearance is being maintained."

Investigations early in 1918 had caused the bureau to realize that a regular system of professional robbery had fastened itself upon the justice which this state offered the non-English speaking and the poor. A very large proportion of these people would leave the courts in despair, feeling that justice in the United States was almost entirely in the hands of the wolves in sheep's clothing who had seemingly taken full charge of their cases.

According to prominent attorneys this state of affairs is not significant of Massachusetts alone, but of the courts in many places. It now seems that the increasing interest in citizenship is going to make it impossible for runners to ply their illegal business much longer. The Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration for one has declared itself determined to see that the immigrant gets real United States

"Dear Mr. Nickleby—

"The enclosed sketches of a Boston bull dog by Mr. Snodgrass, the great animal painter, have come into our possession. Remembering a successful story you once wrote us about a favorite dog of your own, I am sure it will be no trouble to you to write as good a one round the enclosed."

"Yours faithfully,

"V. CRUMMLES & CO."

The illustrator's grin was occupying nearly all his face by this time. "They get us going and coming, don't they? What are you going to do?"

"Oh, I'm going to have a try at it," replied the writer. "I never had a bull dog in my life, Boston or Brummagem, and I'm sure I never shall; but I think this one's career will be somewhat the same."

"He will be raised in a prize winning kennel in rural New England—say Waban, for a joke—it's near enough to Boston. He can graduate by means of a young man-about-town—very young and very much about—to a vaudevillean of the frank and friendly kind, and the story will be the progress of the pup and his mistress on the vaudeville road. What do you think of this as a scene to illustrate?"

"The vaudevillean's dressing room. She is unpacking. Round her are trunks, and a black dressing bag, while futuristic garments hang from pegs and over the backs of chairs. Behind a partition the cub carpenter hammers nails into the scenery as if his job depended upon it."

Now Is the Stage Set

"The vaudevillean drops her tools in desperation, and puts her head out of the door. 'I say, Henry, I want to try a song over and it'll be nice to hear the orchestra. They're just going to begin. Take my Heliolope for a walk—a long one. It'll do you good!' And, with a lusty heave, she lifts a sleepy and wriggling bull pup out of the black dressing bag on the end of a leash, and the astounded hammerer walks off with him firmly convinced that the lady adds conjuring to her other eccentricities."

"It's not in the least the kind of thing they're expecting, I'm sure; but perhaps they'll stand it just once, as a sort of spring joke."

Canine disdain

purchase of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway, owned by the Detroit United Railway Company, strongly favors a tunnel under the Detroit River, connecting Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and Detroit. He told Mayor Couzens, of Detroit, and Mayor Winter, of Windsor, that such a tunnel is highly desirable and that it could be operated by hydro-electric power.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

Since the armistice was signed, 2,755,707 officers and men have been discharged from the army. Of this total, 1,582,820 sailed from Europe. Nine battalions, or 9607 officers and men, have been sent to Europe within the last two months as volunteer replacements for the American expeditionary force.

COURT RUNNERS ARE DISAPPEARING

Prosecutions Conducted by Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration Result in Practical Elimination of These Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"As a result of prosecutions, conducted one year ago by the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, court 'runners,' men

and sometimes women, who in the guise of lawyers or lawyers' agents solicited business from immigrants and collected exorbitant fees, have practically disappeared from the corridors of the Boston Court House," says a report issued by the bureau recently.

"Those who are there do not solicit business, but claim that they are professional bondsmen who are furnishing bail. A sharp watch for their reappearance is being maintained."

Investigations early in 1918 had caused the bureau to realize that a regular system of professional robbery had fastened itself upon the justice which this state offered the non-English speaking and the poor. A very large proportion of these people would leave the courts in despair, feeling that justice in the United States was almost entirely in the hands of the wolves in sheep's clothing who had seemingly taken full charge of their cases.

According to prominent attorneys this state of affairs is not significant of Massachusetts alone, but of the courts in many places. It now seems that the increasing interest in citizenship is going to make it impossible for runners to ply their illegal business much longer. The Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration for one has declared itself determined to see that the immigrant gets real United States

"Dear Mr. Nickleby—

"The enclosed sketches of a Boston bull dog by Mr. Snodgrass, the great animal painter, have come into our possession. Remembering a successful story you once wrote us about a favorite dog of your own, I am sure it will be no trouble to you to write as good a one round the enclosed."

"Yours faithfully,

"V. CRUMMLES & CO."

The illustrator's grin was occupying nearly all his face by this time. "They get us going and coming, don't they? What are you going to do?"

"Oh, I'm going to have a try at it," replied the writer. "I never had a bull dog in my life, Boston or Brummagem, and I'm sure I never shall; but I think this one's career will be somewhat the same."

"He will be raised in a prize winning kennel in rural New England—say Waban, for a joke—it's near enough to Boston. He can graduate by means of a young man-about-town—very young and very much about—to a vaudevillean of the frank and friendly kind, and the story will be the progress of the pup and his mistress on the vaudeville road. What do you think of this as a scene to illustrate?"

"The vaudevillean's dressing room. She is unpacking. Round her are trunks, and a black dressing bag, while futuristic garments hang from pegs and over the backs of chairs. Behind a partition the cub carpenter hammers nails into the scenery as if his job depended upon it."

Now Is the Stage Set

"The vaudevillean drops her tools in desperation, and puts her head out of the door. 'I say, Henry, I want to try a song over and it'll be nice to hear the orchestra. They're just going to begin. Take my Heliolope for a walk—a long one. It'll do you good!' And, with a lusty heave, she lifts a sleepy and wriggling bull pup out of the black dressing bag on the end of a leash, and the astounded hammerer walks off with him firmly convinced that the lady adds conjuring to her other eccentricities."

"It's not in the least the kind of thing they're expecting, I'm sure; but perhaps they'll stand it just once, as a sort of spring joke."

Canine disdain

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR ARMY'S MEAT

Claim Is Made That It Was Better Than Meat Used for Commercial Purposes and Had to Be of Specified Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices paid for beef and meat products by the United States Army during the war were furnished to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Maj. O. P. Skiles, who is in charge of the packing products purchasing department of the army at Chicago. Prices paid to the different firms show some variation. These differences, as a rule, are due to freight differentials, or to the fact that the meat was of a little different grade than the commercial meat. For fresh beef purchased from July, 1918, to March, 1919, inclusive, the average prices ranged from 24.75 cents a pound to the highest figure of 31.25 cents a pound paid to one firm in March, 1919. Fresh beef prices month by month were as follows: July, 24.75 cents a pound; September, 24.3; October, 25.3; November, 27.8; January, 25.28 to 25.77; February, 26.21 to 27.69; March, 27.67 to 31.25. This meat was all bought by the carcass and was specially trimmed for the army's use and had to be of certain specified quality. Major Skiles said. On that account it cost more to produce than the meat used for commercial purposes.

Better Than the Average

The bacon used by the army is also better than the average commercial product, according to Major Skiles. The army bacon must be of a certain thickness, must weigh a certain number of pounds and must meet other specifications not required for commercial uses. Crated bacon purchased by the government ranged in price from 38.75 cents to 45.5 cents a pound, for the best grade used by the army. The average prices month by month were as follows: June, 40.9 cents to 44.5 cents a pound; different prices being quoted by different firms; July, 38.75 to 41.83; August, 42.8 to 43.8; September, 44 to 45; October, 44.22 to 45.6; November, 43.75; December, 43.66 to 43.75.

For crated bacon known as "clears" and not so choice as the first, the prices month by month were as follows: June, 1918, 37.9 to 40.7 cents; July, 37.7 to 40; August, 39.6 to 42; September, 40 to 41; October, 41 to 42; November, 38.4 to 39 cents; December, 39.5; January, the same, and February, 1919, 42.8 cents a pound. Canned bacon of the best army grade cost the government from 41 to 51.6 cents. The prices for this class of bacon purchased in June, 1918, ran from 46 to 50 cents; July, 47 to 48.2; August, 48.3 to 49.7; September, 49 to 51.4; October, 41.3 to 51.6; November, 49.9 to 50; December, 50 cents; January, 49 to 50, and in February at about the same figure.

Bacon known as "clears," in cans, is quoted at from 45 to 50 cents a pound. In June, 1918 the prices ranged from 42 to 45 cents; July, 44 cents; August, 45 to 46; September, 45 to 47; October, 45 to 48; November, 45.4; December, 45.4 to 45.5; January, 44 to 50 cents, and in February, 45 to 50.

Corned Beef Price List

The corned beef required for the army, Major Skiles said, was made of chunks, plates and briskets, because these parts of the carcass are the best for corned beef. The commercial product is not made of these alone, according to Major Skiles. The army price list shows that the corned beef is put up in one, two and six pound cans. Prices on one-pound cans of corned beef ranged from 30.8 cents in August, 1918, to 48 cents in November, December, 1918, and February, 1919. Prices paid were as follows, month by month: June, 47; July, 48; September, 32.9 to 48.5; October, 48.5; November, 38.4 to 48 cents; December, 38.4 to 48; February, 48 cents.

Prices on two-pound cans of corned beef ran from 62.3 to 75 cents a can. The range of price is as follows, month by month: June, 1918, 62 to 74; July, 71 to 75; August, 71 to 74; September, 68.7 to 75; October, 68.7 to 71.4; November, December, and January, 70.7; February, 70 cents a can.

Six-pound cans of corned beef were quoted at from \$1.579 to \$2.75, the lowest quotation being in September, 1918, and the highest in December, 1918. The average prices month by month were as follows: June, \$2 to \$2.04; July, \$2.52; August, \$2.35; September, \$1.79 to \$2.176; October, \$2.02 to \$2.75; November, \$2.057 to \$2.25; December, \$2 to \$2.54.

Range in Prices Explained

Roast beef put up in one-pound cans cost the army from 47 to 55 cents a can. The average prices ranged month by month as follows: June, 1918, 52 cents; July, 52 cents; August, 47.3 to 55.6 cents; September, 48.5 to 55.4 cents; October, 50 to 54.3 cents; November, 50 to 51.5 cents; December and January, 51.5 cents; February, from 48.4 to 52 cents.

Roast beef in two-pound cans cost the government the following prices month by month: June, 91 cents to \$1.01; July, 85 to 96.7 cents; August, 86 to 98.7 cents; September, 91 to 94 cents; October, 92 to 98.7 cents; November, 94.7 cents; December, 94.7 cents; January, 94.7 cents; February, 94 to 96 cents a can.

Roast beef in six-pound cans cost the government the following prices per can month by month: June, \$2.02; July, \$2.15 to \$2.33; August, \$2.65; September, \$2.13 to \$2.69; November, \$2.78; December, \$2.75; January, \$2.78; February, \$2.75.

The big range in prices for corned beef during the same months was caused by the fact that some firms

quoted on corned beef that was made of beef bought when it was cheap, according to Major Skiles. Other firms, he said, quoted prices on the product made from beef that cost more.

Taken as a whole, the average prices paid by the army were somewhat higher than the average commercial price, but when the quality is considered, Major Skiles stated, the prices were really lower than the prevailing market prices. If the packers had trimmed the meat as carefully for commercial use as for the army commercial buyers would have paid more for it, he said.

LABOR PLANKS FOR ILLINOIS PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Labor leaders of Chicago have drafted a platform of 11 planks which they will endeavor to incorporate in the new constitution of the State of Illinois to be drafted by a constitutional convention next January.

The 11 planks are as follows: provision that a petition signed by 50,000 persons can cause any proposed constitutional amendment to be placed on the ballot; a trial by a jury in injunction cases; no laws to be invalidated except by a unanimous court; home rule for cities; taxation an open question; initiative, referendum and recall; full suffrage for women; democracy in industry; old age pensions; home and farm loans; soldiers', sailors', and marines' pay from State. The latter provision is intended to give soldiers, sailors and marines \$50 a month for every month they served during the world war, taxes on excess profits to be levied to furnish the money.

The New Majority, the official organ of the Cook County Labor Party, announces that Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman of the Ohio state constitutional convention in 1912, has been engaged to assist in formulating Labor's program of provisions for the new constitution, and as adviser to Labor delegates who may be elected to the convention. A committee also has been appointed to manage the Labor men's constitutional convention campaign throughout the State.

ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST ACT AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The amendment to the Illinois Anti-Trust Act, which enables farmers to bargain collectively for the price at which they market their products without danger of incurring conspiracy prosecutions, has become a law. Over protests of Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, who has been prosecuting the Milk Producers Association of Chicago, an organization of dairy farmers, with 16,000 members near Chicago, Gov. Frank O. Lowden affixed his signature to the amendment.

"The policy expressed in this bill, in my opinion, is sound," declared Governor Lowden, in a statement. "To deprive the farmers of the right of collective bargaining is to deprive them, in effect, of all right of bargaining. If the individual farmer must act alone in the sale of his products, he is compelled to take whatever price is offered. He therefore is not in a position to deal equally with the great concerns with which he must do business."

PRIZES GIVEN FOR PATRIOTIC ESSAYS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prizes of \$5 each for the best essays on patriotic and civic topics, given annually by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America, were this year awarded to Joseph L. Charkoff, Benjamin W. Finkelstein, Abraham Goldberg, Francis Renahan, and George Saba, at a meeting of the Boston Young Men's Civic Club. "What Does America Mean to Me?" was the subject of the prize essays.

The Young Men's Civic Club, formerly known as the City History Club, was organized in 1904 for the purpose of training young men as civic leaders. It follows the methods of the Boston City Council and has the support and cooperation of that body. The club conducts over 100 branch clubs, embracing educational, social and civic activities, and has caused the organization of classes in citizenship and English throughout New England.

Envelope Chemise at \$3.50

New Teddies of pink crepe de chine, sheer quality; trimmed in the daintiest of ways with pretty laces and little touches of hand embroidery; at a very special price—\$3.50.

Envelope Chemise, \$4.95

Crepe de chine and wash satins, trimmed with laces and hand embroidery; ribbon shoulder straps. Very special at \$4.95.

Fancy Garters, \$1.25 to \$2.25

Of sheer satin, with ribbon rosebud trimmings; in the dainty shades; \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Petticoats, \$1.95

Of fine muslin; Bounces trimmed with laces and embroideries; all regular sizes; priced at \$1.95.

Jones—Walnut Street, Second Floor

THE JONES STORE CO. KANSAS CITY

KATZMAIER

H. C. EVANS, Sales Mgr.

Phones: 346 Bell Grand—Home, Main

KANSAS CITY, MO.

For COAL Call

KATZMAIER

GERMAN AMERICANS OPPOSE LEAGUE

Active Campaign Being Carried on, It Is Admitted, to Put an End to Any Proposed Alliance With a Foreign Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The German-American Citizens League which has been carrying on a campaign of propaganda to influence United States senators and congressmen to vote against the peace treaty and the League of Nations, held its national conference here recently, elected its officers for the coming year, appointed a "political action" committee, and reaffirmed its stand in opposition to the United States joining the League of Nations or forming an alliance with any foreign nation. So a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by Dr. Hermann Gerhard of Chicago, secretary of the league, which has its headquarters here.

The annual meeting of the German-American Citizens League, or "summer festival" was held at Brand Park in Chicago in June, according to Dr. Gerhard, and was followed by the national conferences of the organization. Representatives were present from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. Dr. Gerhard said. About 14 new societies signified their intention of joining the organizations in Chicago, and four outside organizations will join as a result of the meeting, he stated.

Peace League Opposed

The main question discussed at this meeting, said Dr. Gerhard, was the matter of opposing the League of Nations or the Alliance of the United States with any other nation.

The league, at this meeting, elected Ferdinand Walther of Chicago as president, and Dr. Gerhard as secretary, and also chose a board of directors. As a sub-committee of this board of directors, a "political action committee" was appointed, with Dr. Gerhard at its head. Dr. Gerhard explained that when a political matter is to be taken up, it goes first to this committee. This committee drafts resolutions, and if it is necessary to have the delegates act on it, it is referred to them for their approval or disapproval. The delegates of the 77 clubs in Chicago, according to Dr. Gerhard, hold meetings the last Monday of each month.

The organization now has about 8000 members, Dr. Gerhard said, and it is expected that the Independent Voters League of Chicago and Cook County, an organization with several thousand members of German descent, will also join the league. This action will be taken at a meeting soon to be held.

A Hand in Politics

The Independent Voters Association has taken part in the political affairs of Cook County, and one of the articles of the association's by-laws declares that one of its objects is "to investigate all candidates for public office, irrespective of party or religion, in regard to their fitness and their attitude on questions relating to personal liberty and local self-government." Its by-laws further declare that its purpose is to "sustain every movement against the adoption of prohibition laws."

In reply to a question as to whether or not the organization here would consider political questions as relating to Germany, Dr. Gerhard declared that the league expects to have nothing to do with German politics, but the membership consider it their human and divine right to help the poor people of Germany to get some betterment of their condition. "That is the right of every good citizen," he declared, "in this time of necessity."

The league has not secured many members in the eastern part of the United States, Dr. Gerhard said, on account of the German-Americans "being oppressed in the east."

No Secret Propaganda

He said the National Security League had been very active against them there. The majority, however, have the "deepest sympathy" for the movement, and many letters have been received by the German-American Citizens League to that effect, he said. As soon as the people of German descent in the east "can breathe a little easier, they will take an active part in the league."

The league has met with no opposi-

tion from the governmental authorities, according to Dr. Gerhard. He declared that there was nothing secret about it, and that every pamphlet and circular issued by the league had been mailed to the secret service bureau of the United States at Washington.

The organization will soon devote itself to social questions, its secretary said. It will work for both state and national health, accident and old-age insurance, such as Germany had. The league will also, he added, take up the problem of helping to make the season at the German theater in Chicago a success.

CALL FOR SPECIAL SESSION PRESSED

Connecticut Women Suffragists Resent Governor's Allusions to the Number of Petitioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, has sent the following letter in answer to Governor Holcomb's formal refusal to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider ratification of the suffrage amendment to the national Constitution:

"May I send you a word of comment on one or two points raised by your statement to the citizens of Connecticut in regard to a special session of the Legislature?

"You speak of having received letters from 'several members' of the 1919 General Assembly opposing and none in favor of calling a special session. A petition is now in circulation among members of the Legislature in regard to this matter. When this petition is complete it will be presented to you in due form. This fact accounts for the absence of letters to you from favorable members of the Legislature."

"You further say that you cannot conclude that the desire of a few women—to have a vote upon said amendment taken prior to the next state session of the General Assembly, creates the special emergency which would justify calling the Legislature together."

"When the Legislature was considering the suffrage bills, which were under consideration this winter, a petition of 98,000 women's names was presented to it. The canvass of women has now grown to 103,000. It represents women in the State who favor woman suffrage and is, I believe, the largest number of names ever gathered on any petition presented to the Connecticut Legislature."

"When the suffrage movement has gained such tremendous momentum in Connecticut it is quite fair to refer to the supporters of the movement as 'a few women?'"

"I am convinced that as time goes on you will have such evidence of the strength of sentiment in the State in favor of ratification that you will feel that it constitutes the 'special emergency' prescribed by the Constitution of the State as the occasion for the calling of the Legislature in special session."

SPECIAL NEBRASKA SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Governor McElvie has notified members of the Legislature that he will call them in special session on July 28, to ratify the suffrage amendment. He will also include some legislation aimed at profiteering in this call. An overwhelming majority for suffrage is expected to be given in each House.

TROOPS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 3000 of the American expeditionary force landed in Boston on Saturday aboard the United States cruiser Huntington and the battleship Virginia.

COOL
SMART
FROCKS
for the
Warm Months

Wool Brothers

Women's
Department
KANSAS CITY

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Hood's
Shoe Repairing
307 1/2 West 12th Street
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Announce
New Summer Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

CRAWFORD TRAIL CELEBRATION HELD

Centennial Observance of Opening of Path Up Mt. Washington Strikes a National Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CRAWFORD HOUSE, New Hampshire—At the Crawford House on Saturday afternoon a national note was struck in the centennial celebration of the opening of the Crawford trail up Mt. Washington. It has national significance in that it commemorates the earliest appreciation in this country of the picturesque value of the mountains as viewpoints, an appreciation that followed in reasonably quick time, facilities for communication considered, the development of a kindred nature in Europe as evidenced by the ascent of Mont Blanc.

This trail was the starting point of an interest in nature that has been developed here in most pleasing ways. It was the early step in establishing New England hills as the playground of the east. The developments have been the many societies of nature lovers; the institution of the many mountain clubs of the country, with the Appalachian Mountain Club the pioneer; the fostering of the love of mountains—and this has been the great foundation stone whereon have been erected the great systems of parks for the people, municipal, state, and national.

Motive for Later Extension

Abel Crawford and his son Ethan Allen built better than they knew and in the modest trail leading from the pleasant valley to the timber line on Mt. Clinton was the motive for the later extension as a bridge path to the summit of Mt. Washington, the building of its rival from Bemis Station over Mt. Crawford and the Mount Alban ridge to the same summit by another Crawford helped materially by his fellow woodsman, Parker; of other trails; of the carriage road; of the Mt. Washington cog-railway, the pattern for all others in the world in its class; and for the splendid system of A. M. C. trails, all of them factors in the modern movement toward appreciation of nature.

One of the recent developments of this great general movement has been the formation within three years of the New England Trail Conference, a federation of societies interested in the out of doors.

Its constituent associations include the United States Forestry Department, the state forestry associations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the state park commissions of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Green Mountain Club, the outing clubs of which those of Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williamstown are typical, and

Children
Learn to Play
the Piano

more easily and more happily when there is a Pianola in the home. The player rolls furnish a goal for emulation.

The Pianola may also be used for "hand practice" just like any good piano.

CALL OR WRITE
J. W. JENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.

1013-15 Walnut Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Announce a New
Showing of Imported

Filet Insets and Laces

Filet Laces of very fine thread, the designs taken from old English tapestries, and paintings, Japanese prints and subjects of ancient mythology.

The groups include large and small medallions in round, oval, square and oblong shapes, insertions and edges. Use them for spreads, table linens, scarfs, chair covers, for dresses, etc.

We Invite You to See
This Collection

Embroidery Buttons Hemstitching Pinking
Braidings Buttonholes Scallopings Pennants
Home M. 1336
Hill G. 1336
Downtown Location, 1120 Walnut Street
4th Floor, Take Elevator.
South Side Location, 1025 East 51st Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

representing the general interests of the touring group, the Association of Hotel Keepers. The latter is a strong force since the innkeepers have come to realize the commercial value of good, well-marked mountain trails.

Cut a Century Ago

When J. P. Fritz, forester of the White Mountain Reservation, discovered that the old Crawford path was cut just 100 years ago, he consulted his friends in the associations with a view to a celebration which should be of value in calling attention to the mountain trail and its sequence, the development of the conservation of forests and preservation of the picturesque. The New England Trail Conference being the association of the widest scope, was commanded to take charge, and the celebration was planned to include a simple ceremony and a lasting memorial. The latter is not a bronze tablet, which the word "memorial" suggests to almost everybody, but the device more suited to a popular pathway—a permanent and informing signboard. This, however, surpasses the simple club signs so familiar to trampers, and takes the form of the hotel signboard at the entrance to the path. A splendid timber post from the path itself bears on a supporting arm the squared sign. It is placed at the entrance to the trail 100 yards or so from the Crawford House.

The literary portion of the celebration included addresses by John H. Bartlett, former Governor of New Hampshire; John W. Weeks, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, author of the Weeks bill under which the White Mountain Forest was created; Franklin K. Reed of the United States Forest Service, and State Senator Tufts of Exeter.

The New England Trail Conference was represented by its chairman, Paul F. Jencks of Long Island, New York, and Charles W. Blood of Boston, secretary, and also by delegates of the federated organizations.

The Appalachian Mountain Club was represented by its president, Philip M. Ayres; three past presidents, Harvey N. Shepard, Allen Chamberlain, and John Ritchie Jr., and about twenty other members.

The Waterville Athletic Club and Dartmouth Outing Club were represented by Charles H. Goodrich of Hanover.



Good News
for Miss Vacationist
The First
Fall Suits
Have Arrived

This will be a welcome news item to those women who are intending to go North for the summer. A Suit is a necessity on such a trip, and now you may get a new Fall model with every assurance of its appropriateness for present and Fall wear.

The Suit illustrated is of oxford cloth made on tailored lines. The notched collar, arrowheads and buttons are features of the longer coat, which is lined with figured foulard. Sizes 36 to 42 at \$49.50.

Other Fall Suits are priced at \$35.00 and \$59.50.

Third Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TIERNAN DART
PRINTING COMPANY

CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.

927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Member of
SAMUEL MURRAY
Flowers
Delivered
to Any
Part of
the United
States
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN'T FORCE IT
A. B. C. 1123
FIREPROOF
WAREHOUSE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KISSELL
The All-Year Car
Passenger Cars—Trucks
Jackson Motor Company
Distributors
Here in Kansas City since 1907

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

Acme Auto Painting Co.
HIGH GRADE WORK
1112 East 33d St.

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

monkey
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
THE HOME OF QUALITY
Cleaning Dyeing Pressing
221 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

John Fraser
Merchant Tailor
Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phones: Bell Main 111; Home Main 7878

FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital \$2,000,000 Surplus \$1,000,000
We appreciate the interest taken by our friends who read this paper in the consolidation of the National City Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company, thus offering you every banking service under a single experienced organization.

Kline's
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY

Our July
Clearance Sale
of Millinery

—is now in progress
offering new Georgette hats, new Milans,
new Taffeta—all at very great reduction.
Fourth Floor

One of the "West's" Finest and
most up-to-date milk plants is now
open for your inspection.

On Gilham Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and
retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones South 851
H. C. TESCHNER LOUIS S. SMITH

Acme Auto Painting Co.
HIGH GRADE WORK
1112 East 33d St.

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

Acme Auto Painting Co.
HIGH GRADE WORK
1112 East 33d St.

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

Acme Auto Painting Co.
HIGH GRADE WORK
1112 East 33d St.

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

Acme Auto Painting Co.
HIGH GRADE WORK
1112 East 33d St.

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

Acme Auto Painting Co.
HIGH GRADE WORK
1112 East 33d St.

Home South 7462 Kansas City, Mo.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DREWES REACHES THE FIFTH ROUND

Runner-Up to Last Year's Central States Lawn Tennis Champion Is Showing Up Strongly in This Year's Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western News Office

LOUIS, Missouri—With 28 matches played in the men's singles of the Central States tennis championships Sunday, on the St. Louis A. A. clay courts, the tourney has practically reached the halfway line. Every match in the first round and nearly all in the second have been finished, while many third-round pairings already have been played, and one player has entered the fifth round of competition.

As was the case Saturday, favorites came through with flying colors. Although a large number of matches went only the usual two sets, the keenness of play was more marked than on the opening day. Better tennis can be expected from now on, inasmuch as the eliminations are narrowing the field down to the more prominent players.

Only four matches went the full three sets, E. A. Schwarz defeating G. A. Finger, 5-7, 6-1; Alvin Schwarz defeating Rae Hollingshead, 5-7, 8-6, 6-1; Eugene Swarts defeating Harvey Frohlichstein, 2-6, 8-6, 6-4; and Robert Metcalfe winning one of the hardest matches of the day from W. H. Brown, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

T. R. Drewes, last year's runner-up, and favorite in the current tourney, secured a double victory. The city and state champion defeated P. K. Pratt, 6-2, 6-3, in the third round, and he is the only player to have completed the fourth round, winning from Herbert Weege, 6-3, 10-8. The last match was the hardest Drewes has had as yet. Weege furnishing some very close competition, as the score indicates.

Fred Justis, another leader, came through in easy style, defeating George Pasmore, 6-2, 6-2. Pasmore recently graduated from the junior class, and is not quite in the class of Justis.

Another good match which attracted many spectators, was that between Ray Epstein and A. B. Harrington. Harrington is the first out-of-town man to compete, having come from California. He won his first-round match by defeating A. Schreff, 6-3, 7-5, but when playing against Epstein, was returned the loser, 7-5, 6-3. The first set was the closest played, Harrington holding the lead on a few occasions. The summary: MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round
E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated G. A. Brown, St. Louis, by default.
W. H. Brown, St. Louis, defeated W. B. Muckerman, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.
A. B. Harrington, California, defeated A. Schreff, St. Louis, 6-3, 7-5.
M. E. Adams, St. Louis, defeated M. Stern, St. Louis, by default.
C. H. Horne, St. Louis, defeated A. Schindler, by default.

Second Round
G. F. Brecker, St. Louis, defeated E. Koster, St. Louis, 6-3, 7-5.
A. B. Horne, St. Louis, defeated Scott Gardner, St. Louis, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
Val Satterfield, St. Louis, defeated W. M. Arthur, St. Louis, by default.
H. M. Hesse, St. Louis, defeated G. M. Frazer, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-0.
E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated G. A. Finger, St. Louis, 5-7, 8-6, 6-1.
Alvin Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated Rae Hollingshead, St. Louis, 5-7, 8-6, 6-1.
Eugene Swarts, St. Louis, defeated Harvey Frohlichstein, St. Louis, 2-6, 8-6, 6-4.

Third Round
Fred Justis, St. Louis, defeated George Pasmore, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.
Ray Epstein, St. Louis, defeated A. B. Harrington, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2.
W. M. Finger, St. Louis, defeated H. S. Adams, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-0.
Edward Harris, St. Louis, defeated C. H. Horne, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-0.
Davidson Ogar, St. Louis, defeated J. L. Hawkins, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.
H. S. Cushman, St. Louis, defeated C. M. Worthington, St. Louis, by default.
H. M. Pettit, St. Louis, defeated Dr. Carson, by default.

Fourth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Fifth Round
H. Weege, St. Louis, defeated Vic Schullien, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated P. K. Pratt, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.
Wayne Brown, St. Louis, defeated George Brecker, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.
William Bracker, St. Louis, defeated H. R. Macdonald, St. Louis, by default.
C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis, defeated H. M. Pettit, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-0.
Robert Metcalfe, St. Louis, defeated W. H. Brown, St. Louis, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

Sixth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Seventh Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Eighth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Ninth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Tenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Eleventh Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Twelfth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Thirteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Fourteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Fifteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

owner's time, no designated starting or arriving hours to be named.

At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the flag ship Constellation and the committee tug took up their stations off the eastern point whistling buoy and at 8:30 the longest passage of the cruise was on.

The Katherine got a beautiful start, followed by the Shawara and the Squaw. Short latches were used by this pair of forties to get under the land where there seemed to be more weight to the wind. The Shawara, however, preferred a long beat out in the bay. At 9:15, however, Rear Commodore J. S. Lawrence, owner of the Squaw, decided on a beat to seaward. His slop soon overhauled the Shawara, after which the pair made a fine picture as they raced side by side.

The Petrel of the "All other sloops and yachts" class took the lead in her class and stood on the off-shore beat with the schooners Virginia, Taormina and what appeared to be the Shorna about a mile astern, while following in a long strung-out procession were the others of the fleet. The Katherine worked the Cape Ann shore close down to Milk and Thatcher's Islands, which proved a great benefit to her, although when close to the islands the wind failed somewhat. At the turn at the whistling buoy she found herself leading in her class. The Squaw was a very close second.

The wind now changed to east-northeast, which enabled the whole fleet to lay a course with starboard tacks aboard. During the next few hours there was a close race between the Katherine and the Squaw, with the former craft steadily acquiring a good lead, while hull down in the distance astern plodded latest addition to the 40-foot class, Harold Wesson's Shawara, so far a badly beaten yacht.

Boon Island was abeam of the Katherine at exactly five in the afternoon. Only the large non-competing yachts Enchantress and Taormina headed her at this time, for she was sailing a grand race. At 5:30 the wind fell flat, then it came from southwest when spinnakers were set. After a half-hour of this sort of sailing all kites were stored and everything made snug to take a squall that ended in a fine breeze from the east-northeast again. The Squaw which had gained and was again abeam of the Katherine, was now out-distanced again by the latter craft. The wind now gradually decreased and it soon became calm. The Katherine dropped her anchor at Wood Island early Monday morning not to finish until later.

Another good match which attracted many spectators, was that between Ray Epstein and A. B. Harrington. Harrington is the first out-of-town man to compete, having come from California. He won his first-round match by defeating A. Schreff, 6-3, 7-5, but when playing against Epstein, was returned the loser, 7-5, 6-3. The first set was the closest played, Harrington holding the lead on a few occasions. The summary: MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round
E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated G. A. Brown, St. Louis, by default.
W. H. Brown, St. Louis, defeated W. B. Muckerman, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.
A. B. Harrington, California, defeated A. Schreff, St. Louis, 6-3, 7-5.
M. E. Adams, St. Louis, defeated M. Stern, St. Louis, by default.
C. H. Horne, St. Louis, defeated A. Schindler, by default.

Second Round
G. F. Brecker, St. Louis, defeated E. Koster, St. Louis, 6-3, 7-5.
A. B. Horne, St. Louis, defeated Scott Gardner, St. Louis, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
Val Satterfield, St. Louis, defeated W. M. Arthur, St. Louis, by default.
H. M. Hesse, St. Louis, defeated G. M. Frazer, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-0.
E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated G. A. Finger, St. Louis, 5-7, 8-6, 6-1.
Alvin Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated Rae Hollingshead, St. Louis, 5-7, 8-6, 6-1.
Eugene Swarts, St. Louis, defeated Harvey Frohlichstein, St. Louis, 2-6, 8-6, 6-4.

Third Round
Fred Justis, St. Louis, defeated George Pasmore, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.
Ray Epstein, St. Louis, defeated A. B. Harrington, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2.
W. M. Finger, St. Louis, defeated H. S. Adams, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-0.
Edward Harris, St. Louis, defeated C. H. Horne, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-0.
Davidson Ogar, St. Louis, defeated J. L. Hawkins, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.
H. S. Cushman, St. Louis, defeated C. M. Worthington, St. Louis, by default.
H. M. Pettit, St. Louis, defeated Dr. Carson, by default.

Fourth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Fifth Round
H. Weege, St. Louis, defeated Vic Schullien, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated P. K. Pratt, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.
Wayne Brown, St. Louis, defeated George Brecker, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.
William Bracker, St. Louis, defeated H. R. Macdonald, St. Louis, by default.
C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis, defeated H. M. Pettit, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-0.
Robert Metcalfe, St. Louis, defeated W. H. Brown, St. Louis, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

Sixth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Seventh Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Eighth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Ninth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Tenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Eleventh Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Twelfth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Thirteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Fourteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Fifteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

Sixteenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

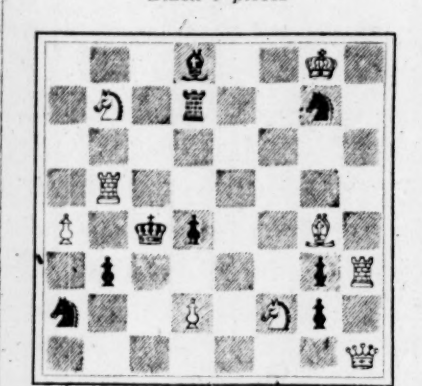
Seventeenth Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated H. Weege, St. Louis, 6-3, 10-8.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 67

By Lenox F. Beach, Springfield, Mass.

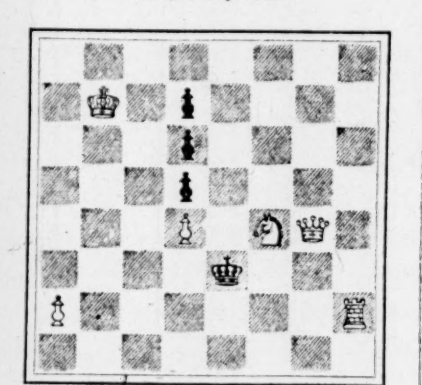
Original
Black 9 pieces



White 9 pieces
White mates in two

PROBLEM NO. 68

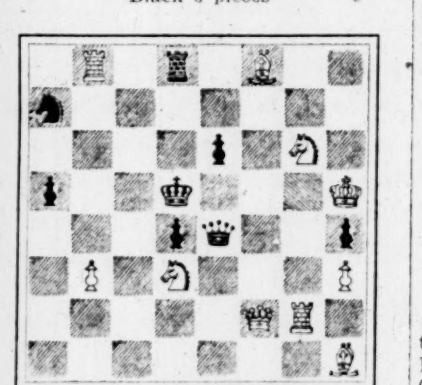
By J. Dobrusky
Black 4 pieces



White 6 pieces
White mates in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 65. K-Kt3
No. 66. 1. Kt-Kt3
2. Kt-Kt3
3. Kt-Kt3
4. Kt-Kt3
5. Kt-Kt3
6. Kt-Kt3
7. Kt-Kt3
8. Kt-Kt3
9. Kt-Kt3
10. Kt-Kt3
11. Kt-Kt3
12. Kt-Kt3
13. Kt-Kt3
14. Kt-Kt3
15. Kt-Kt3
16. Kt-Kt3
17. Kt-Kt3
18. Kt-Kt3
19. Kt-Kt3
20. Kt-Kt3
21. Kt-Kt3
22. Kt-Kt3
23. Kt-Kt3
24. Kt-Kt3
25. Kt-Kt3
26. Kt-Kt3
27. Kt-Kt3
28. Kt-Kt3
29. Kt-Kt3
30. Kt-Kt3
31. Kt-Kt3
32. Kt-Kt3
33. Kt-Kt3
34. Kt-Kt3
35. Kt-Kt3
36. Kt-Kt3
37. Kt-Kt3
38. Kt-Kt3
39. Kt-Kt3
40. Kt-Kt3
41. Kt-Kt3
42. Kt-Kt3
43. Kt-Kt3
44. Kt-Kt3
45. Kt-Kt3
46. Kt-Kt3
47. Kt-Kt3
48. Kt-Kt3
49. Kt-Kt3
50. Kt-Kt3
51. Kt-Kt3
52. Kt-Kt3
53. Kt-Kt3
54. Kt-Kt3
55. Kt-Kt3
56. Kt-Kt3
57. Kt-Kt3
58. Kt-Kt3
59. Kt-Kt3
60. Kt-Kt3
61. Kt-Kt3
62. Kt-Kt3
63. Kt-Kt3
64. Kt-Kt3
65. Kt-Kt3
66. Kt-Kt3
67. Kt-Kt3
68. Kt-Kt3
69. Kt-Kt3
70. Kt-Kt3
71. Kt-Kt3
72. Kt-Kt3
73. Kt-Kt3
74. Kt-Kt3
75. Kt-Kt3
76. Kt-Kt3
77. Kt-Kt3
78. Kt-Kt3
79. Kt-Kt3
80. Kt-Kt3
81. Kt-Kt3
82. Kt-Kt3
83. Kt-Kt3
84. Kt-Kt3
85. Kt-Kt3
86. Kt-Kt3
87. Kt-Kt3
88. Kt-Kt3
89. Kt-Kt3
90. Kt-Kt3
91. Kt-Kt3
92. Kt-Kt3
93. Kt-Kt3
94. Kt-Kt3
95. Kt-Kt3
96. Kt-Kt3
97. Kt-Kt3
98. Kt-Kt3
99. Kt-Kt3
100. Kt-Kt3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of a mixed battery (one containing a black piece in front of white battery) in the evolution of the two-move problem.
By E. Woodward
Black 8 pieces



White 10 pieces
White mates in two

NOTES
At a recent rapid transit tournament in the Manhattan Chess Club in New York Capablanca had to be content with second prize, being defeated in the final round by Kuepik, the winner, with Lieut. F. K. Perkins third. In a second similar tournament in which Capablanca was first place, with J. Rosenthal second and Perkins and O. Chajes tied for third place. The time limit was five seconds for the first eight moves and ten seconds thereafter.

Following is the game in which Kuepik defeated the Cuban: Capablanca Black
Kuepik White
1. P-K4 P-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. Kt-K3 P-K3
4. Kt-K3 P-K3
5. Kt-K3 P-K3
6. Kt-K3 P-K3
7. Kt-K3 P-K3
8. Kt-K3 P-K3
9. Kt-K3 P-K3
10. Kt-K3 P-K3
11. Kt-K3 P-K3
12. Kt-K3 P-K3
13. Kt-K3 P-K3
14. Kt-K3 P-K3
15. Kt-K3 P-K3
16. Kt-K3 P-K3
17. Kt-K3 P-K3
18. Kt-K3 P-K3
19. Kt-K3 P-K3
20. Kt-K3 P-K3
21. Kt-K3 P-K3
22. Kt-K3 P-K3
23. Kt-K3 P-K3
24. Kt-K3 P-K3
25. Kt-K3 P-K3
26. Kt-K3 P-K3
27. Kt-K3 P-K3
28. Kt-K3 P-K3
29. Kt-K3 P-K3
30. Kt-K3 P-K3
31. Kt-K3 P-K3
32. Kt-K3 P-K3
33. Kt-K3 P-K3
34. Kt-K3 P-K3
35. Kt-K3 P-K3
36. Kt-K3 P-K3
37. Kt-K3 P-K3
38. Kt-K3 P-K3
39. Kt-K3 P-K3
40. Kt-K3 P-K3
41. Kt-K3 P-K3
42. Kt-K3 P-K3
43. Kt-K3 P-K3
44. Kt-K3 P-K3
45. Kt-K3 P-K3
46. Kt-K3 P-K3
47. Kt-K3 P-K3
48. Kt-K3 P-K3
49. Kt-K3 P-K3
50. Kt-K3 P-K3
51. Kt-K3 P-K3
52. Kt-K3 P-K3
53. Kt-K3 P-K3
54. Kt-K3 P-K3
55. Kt-K3 P-K3
56. Kt-K3 P-K3
57. Kt-K3 P-K3
58. Kt-K3 P-K3
59. Kt-K3 P-K3
60. Kt-K3 P-K3
61. Kt-K3 P-K3
62. Kt-K3 P-K3
63. Kt-K3 P-K3
64. Kt-K3 P-K3
65. Kt-K3 P-K3
66. Kt-K3 P-K3
67. Kt-K3 P-K3
68. Kt-K3 P-K3
69. Kt-K3 P-K3
70. Kt-K3 P-K3
71. Kt-K3 P-K3
72. Kt-K3 P-K3
73. Kt-K3 P-K3
74. Kt-K3 P-K3
75. Kt-K3 P-K3
76. Kt-K3 P-K3
77. Kt-K3 P-K3
78. Kt-K3 P-K3
79. Kt-K3 P-K3
80. Kt-K3 P-K3
81. Kt-K3 P-K3
82. Kt-K3 P-K3
83. Kt-K3 P-K3
84. Kt-K3 P-K3
85. Kt-K3 P-K3
86. Kt-K3 P-K3
87. Kt-K3 P-K3
88. Kt-K3 P-K3
89. Kt-K3 P-K3
90. Kt-K3 P-K3
91. Kt-K3 P-K3
92. Kt-K3 P-K3
93. Kt-K3 P-K3
94. Kt-K3 P-K3
95. Kt-K3 P-K3
96. Kt-K3 P-K3
97. Kt-K3 P-K3
98. Kt-K3 P-K3
99. Kt-K3 P-K3
100. Kt-K3 P-K3

Following is the game in which Kuepik defeated the Cuban: Capablanca Black
Kuepik White
1. P-K4 P-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. Kt-K3 P-K3
4. Kt-K3 P-K3
5. Kt-K3 P-K3
6. Kt-K3 P-K3
7. Kt-K3 P-K3
8. Kt-K3 P-K3
9. Kt-K3 P-K3
10. Kt-K3 P-K3
11. Kt-K3 P-K3
12. Kt-K3 P-K3
13. Kt-K3 P-K3
14. Kt-K3 P-K3
15. Kt-K3 P-K3
16. Kt-K3 P-K3
17. Kt-K3 P-K3
18. Kt-K3 P-K3
19. Kt-K3 P-K3
20. Kt-K3 P-K3
21. Kt-K3 P-K3
22. Kt-K3 P-K3
23. Kt-K3 P-K3
24. Kt-K3 P-K3
25. Kt-K3 P-K3
26. Kt-K3 P-K3
27. Kt-K3 P-K3
28. Kt-K3 P-K3
29. Kt-K3 P-K3
30. Kt-K3 P-K3
31. Kt-K3 P-K3
32. Kt-K3 P-K3
33. Kt-K3 P-K3
34. Kt-K3 P-K3
35. Kt-K3 P-K3
36. Kt-K3 P-K3
37. Kt-K3 P-K3
38. Kt-K3 P-K3
39. Kt-K3 P-K3
40. Kt-K3 P-K3
41. Kt-K3 P-K3
42. Kt-K3 P-K3
43. Kt-K3 P-K3
44. Kt-K3 P-K3
45. Kt-K3 P-K3
46. Kt-K3 P-K3
47. Kt-K3 P-K3
48. Kt-K3 P-K3
49. Kt-K3 P-K3
50. Kt-K3 P-K3
51. Kt-K3 P-K3
52. Kt-K3 P-K3
53. Kt-K3 P-K3
54. Kt-K3 P-K3
55. Kt-K3 P-K3
56. Kt-K3 P-K3
57. Kt-K3 P-K3
58. Kt-K3 P-K3
59. Kt-K3 P-K3
60. Kt-K3 P-K3
61. Kt-K3 P-K3
62. Kt-K3 P-K3
63. Kt-K3 P-K3
64. Kt-K3 P-K3
65. Kt-K3 P-K3
66. Kt-K3 P-K3
67. Kt-K3 P-K3
68. Kt-K3 P-K3
69. Kt-K3 P-K3
70. Kt-K3 P-K3
71. Kt-K3 P-K3
72. Kt-K3 P-K3
73. Kt-K3 P-K3
74. Kt-K3 P-K3
75. Kt-K3 P-K3
76. Kt-K3 P-K3
77. Kt-K3 P-K3
78. Kt-K3 P-K3
79. Kt-K3 P-K3
80. Kt-K3 P-K3
81. Kt-K3 P-K3
82. Kt-K3 P-K3
83. Kt-K3 P-K3
84. Kt-K3 P-K3
85. Kt-K3 P-K3
86. Kt-K3 P-K3
87. Kt-K3 P-K3
88. Kt-K3 P-K3
89. Kt-K3 P-K3
90. Kt-K3 P-K3
91. Kt-K3 P-K3
92. Kt-K3 P-K3
93. Kt-K3 P-K3
94. Kt-K3 P-K3
95. Kt-K3 P-K3
96. Kt-K3 P-K3
97. Kt-K3 P-K3
98. Kt-K3 P-K3
99. Kt-K3 P-K3
100. Kt-K3 P-K3

Following is the game in which Kuepik defeated the Cuban: Capablanca Black
Kuepik White
1. P-K4 P-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. Kt-K3 P-K3
4. Kt-K3 P-K3
5. Kt-K3 P-K3
6. Kt-K3 P-K3
7. Kt-K3 P-K3
8. Kt-K3 P-K3
9. Kt-K3 P-K3
10. Kt-K3 P-K3
11. Kt-K3 P-K3
12. Kt-K3 P-K3
13. Kt-K3 P-K3
14. Kt-K3 P-K3
15. Kt-K3 P-K3
16. Kt-K3 P-K3
17. Kt-K3 P-K3
18. Kt-K3 P-K3
19. Kt-K3 P-K3
20. Kt-K3 P-K3
21. Kt-K3 P-K3
22. Kt-K3 P-K3
23. Kt-K3 P-K3
24. Kt-K3 P-K3
25. Kt-K3 P-K3
26. Kt-K3 P-K3
27. Kt-K3 P-K3
28. Kt-K3 P-K3
29. Kt-K3 P-K3
30. Kt-K3 P-K3
31. Kt-K3 P-K3
32. Kt-K3 P-K3
33. Kt-K3 P-K3
34. Kt-K3 P-K3
35. Kt-K3 P-K3
36. Kt-K3 P-K3
37. Kt-K3 P-K3
38. Kt-K3 P-K3
39. Kt-K3 P-K3
40. Kt-K3 P-K3
41. Kt-K3 P-K3
42. Kt-K3 P-K3
43. Kt-K3 P-K3
44. Kt-K3 P-K3
45. Kt-K3 P-K3
46. Kt-K3 P-K3
47. Kt-K3 P-K3
48. Kt-K3 P-K3
49. Kt-K3 P-K3
50. Kt-K3 P-K3
51. Kt-K3 P-K3
52. Kt-K3 P-K3
53. Kt-K3 P-K3
54. Kt-K3 P-K3
55. Kt-K3 P-K3
56. Kt-K3 P-K3
57. Kt-K3 P-K3
58. Kt-K3 P-K3
59. Kt-K3 P-K3
60. Kt-K3 P-K3
61. Kt-K3 P-K3
62. Kt-K3 P-K3
63. Kt-K3 P-K3
64. Kt-K3 P-K3
65. Kt-K3 P-K3
66. Kt-K3 P-K3
67. Kt-K3 P-K3
68. Kt-K3 P-K3
69. Kt-K3 P-K3
70. Kt-K3 P-K3
71. Kt-K3 P-K3
72. Kt-K3 P-K3
73. Kt-K3 P-K3
74. Kt-K3 P-K3
75. Kt-K3 P-K3
76. Kt-K3 P-K3
77. Kt-K3 P-K3
78. Kt-K3 P-K3
79. Kt-K3 P-K3
80. Kt-K3 P-K3
81. Kt-K3 P-K3
82. Kt-K3 P-K3
83. Kt-K3 P-K3
84. Kt-K3 P-K3
85. Kt-K3 P-K3
86. Kt-K3 P-K3
87. Kt-K3 P-K3
88. Kt-K3 P-K3
89. Kt-K3 P-K3
90. Kt-K3 P-K3
91. Kt-K3 P-K3
92. Kt-K3 P-K3
93. Kt-K3 P-K3
94. Kt-K3 P-K3
95. Kt-K3 P-K3
96. Kt-K3 P-K3
97. Kt-K3 P-K3
98. Kt-K3 P-K3
99. Kt-K3 P-K3
100. Kt-K3 P-K3

Following is the game in which Kuepik defeated the Cuban: Capablanca Black
Kuepik White
1. P-K4 P-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. Kt-K3 P-K3
4. Kt-K3 P-K3
5. Kt-K3 P-K3
6. Kt-K3 P-K3
7. Kt-K3 P-K3
8. Kt-K3 P-K3
9. Kt-K3 P-K3
10. Kt-K3 P-K3
11. Kt-K3 P-K3
12. Kt-K3 P-K3
13. Kt-K3 P-K3
14. Kt-K3 P-K3
15. Kt-K3 P-K3
16. Kt-K3 P-K3
17. Kt-K3 P-K3
18. Kt-K3 P-K3
19. Kt-K3 P-K3
20. Kt-K3 P-K3
21. Kt-K3 P-K3
22. Kt-K3 P-K3
23. Kt-K3 P-K3
24. Kt-K3 P-K3
25. Kt-K3 P-K3
26. Kt-K3 P-K3
27. Kt-K3 P-K3
28. Kt-K3 P-K3
29. Kt-K3 P-K3
30. Kt-K3 P-K3
31. Kt-K3 P-K3
32. Kt-K3 P-K3
33. Kt-K3 P-K3
34. Kt-K3 P-K3
35. Kt-K3 P-K3
36. Kt-K3 P-K3
37. Kt-K3 P-K3
38. Kt-K3 P-K3
39. Kt-K3 P-K3
40. Kt-K3 P-K3
41. Kt-K3 P-K3
42. Kt-K3 P-K3
43. Kt-K3 P-K3
44. Kt-K3 P-K3
45. Kt-K3 P-K3
46. Kt-K3 P-K3
47. Kt-K3 P-K3
48. Kt-K3 P-K3
49. Kt-K3 P-K3
50. Kt-K3 P-K3
51. Kt-K3 P-K3
52. Kt-K3 P-K3
53. Kt-K3 P-K3
54. Kt-K3 P-K3
55. Kt-K3 P-K3
56. Kt-K3 P-K3
57. Kt-K3 P-K3
58. Kt-K3 P-K3
59. Kt-K3 P-K3
60. Kt-K3 P-K3
61. Kt-K3 P-K3
62. Kt-K3 P-K3
63. Kt-K3 P-K3
64. Kt-K3 P-K3
65. Kt-K3 P-K3
66. Kt-K3 P-K3
67. Kt-K3 P-K3
68. Kt-K3 P-K3
69. Kt-K3 P-K3
70. Kt-K3 P-K3
71. Kt-K3 P-K3
72. Kt-K3 P-K3
73. Kt-K3 P-K3
74. Kt-K3 P-K3
75. Kt-K3 P-K3
76. Kt-K3 P-K3
77. Kt-K3 P-K3
78. Kt-K3 P-K3
79. Kt-K3 P-K3
80. Kt-K3 P-K3
81. Kt-K3 P-K3
82. Kt-K3 P-K3
83. Kt-K3 P-K3
84. Kt-K3 P-K3
85. Kt-K3 P-K3
86. Kt-K3 P-K3
87. Kt-K3 P-K3
88. Kt-K3 P-K3
89. Kt-K3 P-K3
90. Kt-K3 P-K3
91. Kt-K3 P-K3
92. Kt-K3 P-K3
93. Kt-K3 P-K3
94. Kt-K3 P-K3
95. Kt-K3 P-K3
96. Kt-K3 P

HISTORY OF GREEKS IN UNITED STATES

Massachusetts State Bureau of Immigration Starts Series of Monographs on Various Racial Groups in America

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To acquaint native-born Americans with the history and traditions of the people who come to the United States to live temporarily or permanently, with a view to a sympathetic appreciation of the contribution made to American life by the different racial groups, the State Bureau of Immigration has planned a series of monographs on the "Immigrant Races in Massachusetts," the first of which, entitled, "The Greeks," is now ready for distribution.

This work of the bureau is considered by certain civic leaders to have a double value at this particular time; a nation-wide movement toward the construction of a more intelligent American citizenship, embracing a more just consideration of the immigrants who have come to stay, is now in full progress; and among them, the very nations themselves from which these various peoples come, are for the most part bending every energy, intensively and extensively, for the promotion of international understanding, and contemplating nothing less than a League of Nations.

Monograph on Greeks
The monograph on "The Greeks," in part, is as follows:
Of the fifty or more races represented in the immigrant population of the United States, the Greeks make the strongest appeal to our imagination. Try as we will, we cannot help associating them with the great history, although now so remote, of the country from which most of them have come. We not only connect them with that history in a general way, but we link them up in our minds with its great outstanding figures—with Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, with Pericles, with Demosthenes, with Herodotus and Thucydides, with Praxiteles and Phidias, with Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, with Homer—where shall the list end? Whether they can rightfully claim such ancestry, we do not stop to consider. They bear the name of Greek and that fact alone appeals to us and quickens our imagination.

We see even the humblest bearer of the name Greek against a background recalling many of the noblest achievements in human history. The Greek bootblack who shines our shoes suggests the place where
"The mountains look on Marathon
And Marathon looks on the sea,"
although he may have come from some remote village of Laconia; or the fruit vendor who sells us bananas from his push cart calls up a picture of "hundred-gated Thebes," a city of which more than likely he had never heard. Behind the quarter given over to the Greeks in any of our cities, however dilapidated, over-crowded, and even noisome such a quarter may be, rises, in our mind's eye, a vision of the Acropolis.

Number of Greeks in America
How many Greeks are there in America?
The census of the population of the United States taken in 1910 gives the number of inhabitants born in Greece or born here of parents one or both of whom were born in Greece as 109,665. These figures, however, assuming that they are substantially correct, represent only a part of the Greek population of this country. They do not include, of course, the Greeks born in Macedonia, Asia Minor, and other parts of "unredeemed Greece," nor their children born here. These constitute a small proportion of the total number of Greeks in this country, possibly two-fifths of the whole. Their actual number, however, there is no way of determining, since the classification of the census is solely by country of birth. Therefore, the exact size of the Greek population in the United States must be more or less conjectural. The best informed of the Greeks themselves put the total number of Greeks here at 350,000, an estimate which is perhaps not far from correct. At least it is, undoubtedly, as trustworthy as any that could be made.

Sources and Motives of Immigration
Tripolis and Sparta, both cities, or rather districts, in the interior of the Peloponnese, may properly be regarded as the originating points of the Greek influx into this country. Tripolis, the city, and the villages which are grouped around it are situated on a broad and fertile table-land surrounded by rocky and barren mountains, the excess from which is through a few narrow passes. Sparta, on the other hand, is in a valley, and although also surrounded by mountains its access to the sea is easier than that of Tripolis. From these two centers the "fever of emigration" has spread not only to all parts of the Peloponnese but to Attica, Thessaly and Euboea, to Macedonia, Asia Minor, and "the Islands." In fact, no part of "redeemed" or "unredeemed" Greece has been altogether unaffected by it. However, the largest contingents are still coming from the regions of Tripolis and Sparta. With the beginning of the recent war, as was inevitable, Greek immigration, like most other immigrations, rapidly decreased, and after awhile practically ceased altogether.

The relatively large Greek immigration—Greece which furnishes no less than three-fifths of the total has a population about the size of that of New Jersey—is due almost wholly to widespread and extreme poverty at home; and its motive is predominantly, if not wholly, the desire to get money. Religious persecution cannot be said to be even a contributory cause; for there is no religious persecution of the Greeks in Greece or in

the Turkish Empire. In fact, practically every Greek is a loyal adherent of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is to him a symbol of his nationality as well as of his religion, and wherever his lot is cast he enjoys the free exercise of his form of faith. Neither can political oppression nor compulsory military service be included among the contributory causes of Greek immigration, at least of that major part of it which comes from Greece, where the government is most democratic and compulsory military service is slight. America as seen by the Greek, whether from "redeemed" or "unredeemed" Greece, is first of all the land in which to make money. Asked as to his reason for leaving home, the Greek immigrant will say almost invariably, in substance, "It is hard to make a living there, America is rich, I can make more money here. It is the money." That word "money" is the keynote of Greek immigration.

Racial Traits of Greeks
Whatever may be true of their physical descent from the Greeks of the ancient world, there can be no doubt that spiritually, as Prof. H. P. Fairchild points out, "the modern Greeks are the direct inheritors of the ancients." "A familiarity with the modern people," he declares, "brings countless illustrations of the similarity of thought and character between the old and the new." In the Greeks who seek our shores and those of whom Homer sang or whom Aristophanes caricatured, there are the same alertness of mind, inventiveness, and plausibility, the same liveliness of disposition, the same courtesy and hospitality to strangers, the same capacity for self-sacrifice, the same love of adventure and readiness to take a chance, the same delight in haggling over a bargain, and the same proneness to dissipation, often running into dissension.

Patriotism, which has always been a marked trait of the Greek character, is no less apparent among the modern bearers of the name Greek than among those who repulsed the Persians, although necessarily showing itself in new guises. Nowhere is it seen to better advantage than in their enthusiasm for "the Great Idea"—the liberation of "unredeemed Greece"—and the revival throughout the East of a Greek culture that shall rival that of ancient Greece. For this object, the Greeks in all countries join hands, freely devoting to its realization their time, money, and abilities. "The large fortunes which they amass abroad," says Mr. James D. Bouchier, "are often bequeathed for the foundation of various institutions in Greece and Turkey, for the increase of the national fleet and army, or for the spread of Hellenic influence in the Levant."

The National-Pan-Epirotic Union of America, one of the largest societies of Greeks in this country, includes among its objects "To stimulate a greater study everywhere in the question of northern Epirus . . . and to bring about the union of northern Epirus with its mother country, Greece, by all lawful means."
During the Balkan War, 30,000 Greeks in the United States, so it is claimed, or about 10 per cent of the entire number here, went back to fight in the armies of Greece. When the recent war broke out there was not, it is true, the same rush to the aid of Greece; but there was not the same call. After the entry of the United States into the war, however, thousands of them again took arms, but this time, by reason of Venizelos, under the Stars and Stripes; for the cause of the Allies was the cause of Greece.

The same patriotism appears in the pride which the Greeks feel in all the glorious achievements in philosophy, art, literature, and valor with which the name of Greek is forever associated in men's minds; and even in the country itself of Greece, with its diversified scenery of mountains, valleys and sea. "The Greek bootblack puts a picture of the Acropolis on the walls of his 'shoe-shine parlor'; and the Greek vendor of fruit, in the intervals between waiting on customers, peruses the pages of his Homer. Tell a Greek that you have been in Greece and almost invariably he eagerly inquires, 'Did you go to Athens? Isn't it a beautiful city?'"

Occupations
Although many thousands of the Greeks in America are employed as mill and factory hands, and many more thousands in railroad construction, in digging sewers, and as farm laborers, there is a strong tendency among the Greeks here, as Professor Ross says, "to take to certain lines of business started on the curb with little capital and no experience. Once his feet on the first rung, the saving and commercial-minded Greek climbs. From curb to stand, from stand to store, from little store to big store, to the chain of stores, to branch stores in other cities—such are the stages in his upward path."

As a people, the Greeks possess marked commercial enterprise and shrewd business ability. They are self-reliant, seek no special favor, and with remarkable few exceptions are self-supporting. When any one of them does fall into need, which is rarely the case, a native pride keeps him from applying for public relief; and as a rule he is looked after by friends among his own people. In the charitable work of the country, the Greeks are a negligible factor.

Naturalization
Practically every Greek in the United States expects to return home sometime. Statistics of the number actually going back are not available, but probably they would comprise no very different ratio to the number arriving than in the case of other races from southern Europe.
Of those who remain here permanently, no very large proportion become naturalized citizens. One-fifth is as large an estimate as has been made and that is probably too large. The Greeks themselves try to encourage citizenship among their fellow countrymen. One of the objects of the Pan-Hellenic Union in America is, as stated in its constitution, "To instill

reverence and affection for the laws and institutions of their adopted country, to cultivate friendly relations between Greeks and American citizens, and to assist the former in obtaining American citizenship." As to the results, there are not even safe estimates.

GENERAL PERSHING LAUDS ARMY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Praise for the service rendered by the women of the American expeditionary force abroad was recently given by General Pershing in General Order No. 73, dated from the general headquarters of the A. E. F., which reads as follows:

"To the Women Members of the A. E. F.: While the achievements of American arms are still fresh in our memories I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the work done by the women of the American expeditionary force. The part played by women in winning the war has been an important one. Whether ministering to the sick or wounded, or engaged in the innumerable activities requiring your aid, the cheerfulness, loyalty, and efficiency which have characterized your efforts deserve the highest praise. You have added new laurels to the already splendid record of American womanhood."

"It is a privilege to testify that your glorious accomplishments in the war have given you a new place in the hearts of officers and men of the army, and have earned for you the admiration of a grateful Nation."

"JOHN J. PERSHING,
"General, Commander-in-Chief."

JAPANESE FOR CHORUS
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—John Hodges, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, has received a cablegram requesting that 12 Japanese boys and an equal number of Japanese girls be furnished to sing in the chorus of an elaborate production of Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly." The cablegram came from Delegate J. K. Kalani-anole and was sent at the instance of Andreas Dipple of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. The promotion committee is arranging with the Japanese Consulate and Chamber of Commerce to furnish the children.

HOTELS

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.
joining the famous
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted
for receptions, weddings,
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Beacon School

announces that it is
Open to guests from
June 1st to Sept. 1st

For terms and information
Address
MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW,
1440 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Ocean View Hotel
Bathing, Bathing, Autoing, Tennis, Croquet,
and Baseball. \$17-\$25. Booklet
D. R. & S. F. Spindel, 60, HARPWORTH, MAINE

HOTEL WORTHY

Springfield, Mass.

"He profits most who serves best"

"A dining place unusual"

THE CANAAN INN

CANAAN, N. H.
A cool, clean and comfortable country inn, thoroughly up-to-date in appointments and charmingly furnished; in the heart of New Hampshire's scenic beauty; good bathing and bathing readily accessible. Fine ballroom; best of table and beds and a genuinely home-like atmosphere. Elevation 1000 feet; every night's sleep under blankets. No extra charge for breakfast in room. Folder and rates on request.

EUROPEAN

KINGSLEY HOTEL
Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square,
LONDON, W. C. 1

Passenger lifts. Fireproof floors.
Bedroom, breakfast and attendance from
6s. 6d. per night per person.
Full tariff and testimonials on application.
Tel. "Bookcraft," Westwood, London.

Phone: Museum 1232-3.

LONDON, ENGLAND

Bolton House

19, and 20, Bolton Street, Mayfair

Central position, off Piccadilly.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Quiet and comfortably furnished rooms.
Good cuisine and valetage.

Telephone 4774, Mayfair.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

THE Charlesgate

HOTEL
BOSTON, MASS.

Just outside the limits of the city and yet only a few minutes to the shopping district, theatres, etc., by the subway train. Located in the residential section of the beautiful Back Bay, overlooking the Park and Charles River. Cool and comfortable accommodations by day or week at attractive rates.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Mgr.
Also operating the
Cliff Hotel
and COTTAGES
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
On the Ocean Front
25 miles from Boston.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
NOW OPEN.
HOWE & TROWER, Managers
Winter Resort Princess Hotel, Bermuda

OLD NATICK INN

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

A delightful spot in a beautiful country to spend a few days or a week-end.
A Quiet Inn for Particular People.
Beautiful Motor Trips in all directions.
Telephone Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

Intervale

WHITE MTS.
AND COTTAGES

OPEN JULY 2. Select family hotel. Fine music hall and orchestra. All outdoor sports. For illustrated booklet, write to:
H. A. MUDGETT, Prop., INTERVALE, N. H.

Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.

"The Gateway to the White Mts."
Open June 20. Homelike atmosphere. Tennis courts. Mountain climbing. Well-equipped garage and livery.
Write for booklet and terms to
O. D. CHANDLER, Prop.

RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Detached Bath \$1.00 to \$2.00
Private Bath \$2.00 to \$5.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$1.00 to \$5.00

Travelers and tourists are invited to inspect one of the finest private collections of pictures in the Northwest. Many famous master-pieces are included in the Mezzanine floor display.

RAINIER GRAND CO.
Jas. J. Kelley, Manager

A Hotel that is Different

Absolutely Fireproof
Arlington Hotel
Santa Barbara, California
A New Hotel composed of concrete, brick and steel. Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patrons.
Perpetual May Climate. F. P. DUNN, Lessee

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located in district of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates from \$1.50 upward.
Breakfast 60c. Lunch 60c. Dinner \$1.00
Sunday: Breakfast 75c. Dinner \$1.25
Further particulars at any office. THE COOK & SON our special representatives.

"SINCERE SERVICE"

Herald Hotel
San Francisco

Rates very moderate. Free garage
Home cooking.

JAMES GARTLAND, Manager.

EUROPEAN

CHANCELLOR HOTEL
UNION SQUARE & CITY CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO

All units rooms with private bath
\$2 single, \$2.50 double. Splendid meals.
Leo Lebebaum, Manager

WASHINGTON ANNEX

An hotel with a merited reputation for homelike comfort and attentive service.

Rates from \$1.50 per day.

Literature on request.
T. H. GOWMAN, L. R. STANLEY
Proprietors
Second at Stewart SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THE CLIFF

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco's likeable
HOTEL
Rates Right—Service Right
Obadiah Rich, Manager

Lake Keechelus Inn

Keechelus, Washington

IN THE CASCADE MTS. on Sunset Highway & Chicago & Milwaukee Railway.
Tents and Cottage Accommodations.
CHICKEN DINNERS
E. N. TUNIN, Prop.

Hotel Seattle

EUROPEAN PLAN

Single Rooms \$1.50 and up; Single Rooms with bath \$2.00 and up.
TRY OUR GRILL ROOM
Excellent food. Good service.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

MURPHY'S RANCH

Camp Life, Tents, Open-Air Dining Room

Table family style. Good home cooking.
Rates \$12.00 a week
Address—MURPHY'S RANCH
Russian River, Guerneville, California.

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

EASTERN

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL

NOW OPEN
Directly on the Ocean
OPENING SEASON OF THE
NEW MONTEREY GRILL
One of the largest and most beautiful on coast. CHERMAS, Mgr.
N.Y. Manager, New York
Office, 8 West 40th Street.
Phone Vanderbilt 2-2500

North Asbury Park, N. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Richmond

17th and H Streets, N. W.

HOME-LIKE REFINED

Recently remodeled and renovated

Rates always reasonable

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ST. CHARLES
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
Eleven stories of real comfort with an environment of distinction without extravagance.
AMERICAN PLAN. ALWAYS OPEN
LITERALLY and GENUINELY
Wm. A. Leach, Mgr.

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Service. French.
Pure Artesian water throughout from our well. 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel

Vermont Ave. at Thomas Circle

American and European Plans

431 Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 and up

H. T. MILLER, Manager

WESTERN

RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Detached Bath \$1.00 to \$2.00
Private Bath \$2.00 to \$5.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$1.00 to \$5.00

Travelers and tourists are invited to inspect one of the finest private collections of pictures in the Northwest. Many famous master-pieces are included in the Mezzanine floor display.

RAINIER GRAND CO.
Jas. J. Kelley, Manager

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating Monitor readers.

All rooms equipped with private bath.

European Plan. \$2.50 up.

Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

THE CLIFF

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco's likeable
HOTEL
Rates Right—Service Right
Obadiah Rich, Manager

Lake Keechelus Inn

Keechelus, Washington

IN THE CASCADE MTS. on Sunset Highway & Chicago & Milwaukee Railway.
Tents and Cottage Accommodations.
CHICKEN DINNERS
E. N. TUNIN, Prop.

Hotel Seattle

EUROPEAN PLAN

Single Rooms \$1.50 and up; Single Rooms with bath \$2.00 and up.
TRY OUR GRILL ROOM
Excellent food. Good service.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

MURPHY'S RANCH

Camp Life, Tents, Open-Air Dining Room

Table family style. Good home cooking.
Rates \$12.00 a week
Address—MURPHY'S RANCH
Russian River, Guerneville, California.

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

NEW YORK

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Globe trotters say this distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Our rates are wholly reasonable.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station which is 4 minutes from shops and theaters, 9 from the South and 11 from the North stations.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

LEAGUE AS PARTY
ISSUE IS OPPOSED

Republican Leader, Says Covenant Has Many Shortcomings but They Can Be Remedied by Provisions of Article 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—While the League of Nations has been forced to the front as the probable issue in the next presidential campaign in the political party discussions and activities that have thus far taken place on the Pacific Coast, some of the national Republican Party leaders do not apparently believe that the league should be made the point of contention in the next national campaign.

That there is no real reason for controversy over other than detailed points with respect to the covenant of the League of Nations and that the possibility of the adoption of the league becoming a partisan issue is so remote and inappropriate that its suggestion is absurd, is the substance of a statement that has been given out here by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and a leader in the Republican Party. This statement is being sent to a large number of newspapers throughout the Pacific Coast by Mr. Raymond Benjamin, western regional director of the Republican National Committee.

Opportunity for Remedying

The covenant has many shortcomings, in the opinion of Dr. Butler, but these can, he thinks, be remedied later by amendments to be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the covenant itself. Dr. Butler says in part: "The dangers can be avoided by resolutions of interpretation to be adopted by the Senate as part of its act of ratification. The three points which it is vitally important to cover in this way relate to the continued control of our own domestic policies and acts, to the Monroe Doctrine and to the only conditions under which the United States will, or indeed constitutionally can, wage war."

"As the form of these resolutions of interpretation is important, I have ventured to suggest the following language as perhaps adequate to protect the interests of the United States, without delaying the ratification of the treaty, and the establishment of peace."

"First. That nothing contained in the covenant shall be deemed to limit the sovereignty of the United States in respect to its own domestic policies and acts, including particularly the right to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to regulate commerce with foreign nations; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; to regulate immigration; and to provide for the execution of laws, the suppression of insurrection and the repelling of invasion."

No Interest to Interfere

"Second. That in becoming a member of the League of Nations, the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign state, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents. It accedes to the wish of the European and Asiatic states that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, with the understanding that nothing contained in this covenant shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, or to require the submission of its policy regarding such questions to the decision or recommendation of other powers or any organization thereof."

"Third. That if for the fulfillment of the obligation imposed by Article 10 of the covenant for the League of Nations, the council of the league shall advise an act of war on the part of the United States, such act of war will only follow upon the exercise by the Congress of the United States of its constitutional power to declare war."

"Action of this kind will, in accordance with many precedents, not have to be submitted to any other power and if not objected to within a reasonable time, it becomes binding upon all parties concerned. It will be remembered that it was in this way that the United States protected the Monroe Doctrine when it accepted the recommendations of the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907."

DATA IS SOUGHT ON
RIVER'S POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PIERRE, South Dakota—The first steps are under way toward securing definite data as to the possibilities of developing water power along the Missouri River in this State. A prominent eastern engineering firm has taken up the work of a topographical survey of the river across the State, on which they are to base a report showing which of the several sites comes nearest to filling the requirements, taking into consideration the use of the dam as the foundation for a railway bridge.

The topography of the river is such that the only sites which are considered practical lie between the point where the North Dakota line crosses the river and a point about 30 miles from the Nebraska border. Electrical engineers say that it would be practical to carry power on transmission lines from any one of five locations recommended to any point in the State, and the only question would be a selection which could be developed to the source of greatest demand for power with the least number of miles of transmission service.

DR. SHAW'S FINAL
WORD FOR LEAGUE

In "What the War Meant for Women," She Urges Ratification by United States Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The last message from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to the women of the United States was an appeal for the League of Nations. The manuscript was received at the national headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace in this city, and will be published by the league. Dr. Shaw was a member of the league's national executive committee and one of the first women elected to office in that organization. Under the title, "What the War Meant for Women," Dr. Shaw said, in part:

"We know that men are ready to die in war, but there are a great many things harder than to die. There are some things that are worth a great deal more than life, and one thing which was worth more than life to the men who went out and laid down their lives for their countries, was not to leave a dishonored nation, a nation unworthy of the civilization of our time, a nation which had no heart to feel and no understanding to realize the conditions of intimate association between nation and nation and the obligation which one nation has to care for and sympathize with another."

"While Mr. Wilson said we want nothing out of the war, I said in my own heart: 'It may be that we want nothing material out of the war, but oh, we want the biggest thing out of this war that has ever come to the world. We want peace now and peace forever.'"

"If we cannot get that peace out of this war, what hope is there that it will ever come to humanity? Was there ever such a chance offered to the world before? Was there ever a time when the peoples of all nations looked toward America as they are looking today, because of our unselfishness in our dealings with them during the war?"

"The treaty of peace which has been submitted to the Germans I think is the most marvelous document in the world, and I have been wondering how many hundred men it took to think up all the demands they put into that peace pact."

"We must look facts in the face. All humanity is one. The world is one. And no nation can suffer unless all nations suffer. No nation can prosper without all nations prospering. We have got to take facts as they are, and we have got to find out the best thing we can have. The best thing that has been given us, is this League of Nations. We have only this one. We must take this one, or no one can tell what will come. We have no mid-way point. We have no purgatory. We have to choose either heaven or hell. We must take it or we must reject it."

The Mothers' Rights

"Oh, men, we women, the mothers of the race, have given everything, have suffered everything, and we come to you now and say, 'The time has come when we will no longer sit quietly by and bear and rear sons to die at the will of a few men. We will not endure it! We will not endure it! We demand that either you shall do something to prevent war or that we shall be permitted to try to do something ourselves.'"

"Could there be any cowardice, could there be any injustice, could there be any wrong, greater than to refuse to hear the voice of a woman expressing the will of women at the peace table of the world, and then for men not to provide a way by which the women of the future shall not be robbed of their sons as the women of the past have been?"

"To you men we look for support. We look for your support back of your senators and from this day until the day when the League of Nations is accepted and ratified by the Senate of the United States, it should be the duty of every man and every woman to see to it that the senators from their state know the will of the people; that they know that the people will that something shall be done, even though not perfect; that there shall be a beginning, from which we shall construct something more perfect by and by; that the will of the people is that this league shall be accepted, and that if, in the Senate of the United States, there are men so blinded by partisan desire for present advantage, so blinded by personal pique and narrowness of vision, that they cannot see the large problems which involve the nations of the world; that the people of the states must see to it that other men sit in the seats of the highest."

HAWAII TO HAVE SILK FACTORY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—A large silk-weaving factory is to be established in Hawaii by the Japanese Silk Company of Tokyo. The firm will have a capitalization of \$100,000, stock to be subscribed for both in Japan and Hawaii.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Patented and trade-marked rag doll, cut-out materials, steel dies, etc.; agent retiring from business; low price for low figure. Good opportunity. Address H. B. 41 Waring Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS ROOMING HOUSE
Central, 14 rooms, all suites, clean, newly renovated, rented steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors; no brokers. 158 St. Botolph St., Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
MOTHER, daughter wish to share their country home with two ladies or man and wife. Protestant. Easy commuting distance to New York. For particulars address H. S. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEAR FENWAY—Cool, airy room may be had at 51 Fenway St., Boston; summer rate. Phone B. B. 1961 J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
Millinery Workers

TRIMMERS,
MAKERS,
PREPARERS,
COPYISTS.
COME NOW TO JOIN OUR
PERMANENT
ORGANIZATION.

Most comfortable working conditions; daylight workrooms; excellent ventilation; lunchroom in building. Hours, 8:30 to 5:30.

BONUS GIVEN IN ADDITION
TO REGULAR EARNINGS

D. B. FISK & CO.,
225 N. WABASH AVE.,
CHICAGO

IN AN ADVERTISING AGENCY in Boston there is an opening for a woman experienced in classification, card index and filing work. She must have had at least a high school education and college or supplementary training would be valuable. A degree of executive ability is also necessary for her to properly fill the position. Apply to WALTER B. SNOW & STAFF, 136 Federal St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN
WANTED—First-class plumber, experienced man preferred; wages, 75 cents per hour. ARTHUR PICKLES, Corner Francis and Washington Sts., Jackson, Michigan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
CREDIT MANAGER now employed by large manufacturing concern wishes to make change; correspondence solicited from manufacturers requiring services of man who can take entire charge of credits and collections. Add. P. 109 High St., Portland, Me.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—25-room house, five bathrooms, four acres wooded lawn; large garage. WARNOCK and BIGGS, 112 So. 16th St., Philadelphia.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS
213 State Street
Telephone Barnum 746
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WATERBURY, CONN.

LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS
24 East Main Street
Telephone Waterbury 330
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Expert Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work Quick Service
THE HOFFMAN COMPANY, Inc.
MAIN OFFICE, 735 15TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Main 10058

QUALITY LUGGAGE
Trunks and Hand-Luggage of every size and sort; superior in cost, material and style—priced within reason.
BECKER'S LEATHER GOODS CO.
1524-1528 F St., Washington, D. C.

SIDNEY WEST, Inc.

Washington's Style Center for
MEN'S WEAR
STYLL HIGH SMART CLOTHES
DUNLAP'S CELEBRATED HATS
Parker, Bridget & Company
Outfitters to MEN
and LITTLE MEN
The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C.

THE MODE
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Eleventh and F Streets

COOPERATION
AVOID THE FALL RUSH
PUT IN YOUR COAL
FOR NEXT WINTER
W. W. GRIFFITH
1st and N Streets N. E. Franklin 4540
1720 H St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Compass Club

(Formerly WELCOME HOUSE)
Temporary Accommodations for Women
Club Privileges to Members
MRS. A. F. EGGLESTON, Chairman

"I Never Disappointed"
High Grade Printing
But Not High Price
BYRON S. ADAMS, 512 11th St. N. W.

PRINTING THAT SELLS
Reach the Commercial Buyer—The Wide Awake Business Man—with the right kind of printed matter. COLUMBIAN PUBLISHING CO., INC., 815 14th St., Main 4220.

RICH'S
1001 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children
Mail orders filled promptly. Send for booklet.

Wm. Hahn & Co.

RELIABLE
SHOES and HOSIERY
FOUR STORES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Photographs—Brooks Studio
Special Rates to Army and Navy
1329 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

E. L. GREENWALD
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS
McLachlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.

DRESS MAKING
SPRING, SUMMER AND EVENING GOWNS
For appointments Phone North 2699

SPENCER COSETS
A special design for each customer. IRENE M. SPARKS, Endicott Hotel, Boston.

LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER, A. Blalock, 2507 Champlain, cor. Col. Rd., Col. 2483. Remodeling, cleaning, pressing, repairing.

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS, Box Chronometer, Nautical Instruments, etc. A. O. HUTCHERLY, 808 14th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
OUTING APPAREL

A Comprehensive
Showing of
Women's Wear
Designed to meet every requirement for outing or warm weather comfort.

Woodward & Lothrop
WASHINGTON

WHITE FOOTWEAR

for All the Family
Comfortable, well made
white shoes for all outing
occasions. Prices the most moderate.

Lansburgh & Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Housefurnishings
Complete stocks of standard makes in Kitchen Utensils, Laundry Devices, Housecleaning, Requisites, Garden Implements, etc.

Best Refrigerators
We are agents for the "Eddy" and the "Tettenborn"—makes of recognized superiority.

DULIN & MARTIN CO.

1215 F St., through to 1214-18 G St.

S. Hannons Co.

"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. 8TH ST.

Out of Door Furniture

FOR PORCH AND LAWN—Chairs, Rockers, Benches, Swings, also Summer Houses and Pergolas, are shown on our fourth floor in large assortments, at our always fair prices.

KING'S PALACE

Department Store 810-16 Seventh St.

Cool Summer Dresses

Charming Models for City and Vacation Wear at pleasing prices.

Mayer Bros. & Co.

937 and 939 F St., N. W.

THE FASHION SHOP

For LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced

Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
608 11th St., N. W.
PANAMA HATS CLEANED and REBLOCKED
LADIES' HAT FRAMES
Our work is our reputation. Phone M-8322

LADIES' TRIMMED and TAILORED HATS
The Hanor \$5.00 Hat Shop
718 FOURTEENTH STREET, N. W.

FRANK R. JELLEFF, Inc.
1216 F Street, N. W.
A WOMAN'S SHOP
DEPENDABLE QUALITIES
MODERATE PRICES

ERLEBACHER'S

Ladies' Misses' and Juniors'
OUTERGARMEN SPECIALIST
1210 F Street, N. W.

Chickering

PIANOS
Victrolas
Victor Records

Arthur Jordan Piano Co.

1239 G St. (Northwest Cor. 13th)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"

The phonograph that has made a musical instrument out of the talking machine.
Washington Representative
O. J. DEMOLL & CO.
12th and G Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOTOS LANTERN

733 Seventeenth Street
"GOOD HOME COOKING"
Open Till 6 P. M.

"OVER THERE" DINING ROOM
BRANCH OF THE LOTOS LANTERN
Luncheon and Dinner

FAMILY WASHING
Rough Dry, 10c per lb.
ALL PLAT WORK IRONED
Clothes washed, starched, dried and ready to iron
MANHATTAN LAUNDRY CO.
Phone N 2054-2055 1316 Fla. Ave., N. W.

Henry Kaufman

IMPORTING
TAILOR
Colorado Building

ARCADIA LAUNDRY
Main office and plant, Arcade Building, 1418 St. and Park Road. Efficiency, quality, prompt service. A trial will convince you. Please call Columbia 3572.

PHILADELPHIA
Coal by Telephone

Rebate the mail. You can order in a minute and can depend upon the delivery just when promised.

E. J. CUMMINGS

15th and Callowhill 31st and Warrington
25th and Federal Germantown and Stanton

PHILADELPHIA

LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS
1633 Chestnut Street
Telephone Spruce 4679

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"
HERFORTH & SCHNEIDER
Fine Delicatessen
5518 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

DUTCH KITCHEN CATERIA
3337 Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
MME. SOPHIA
St. Charles Block 705 Boardwalk Phone 1011 W.

HARRY ESHBACH
Interior Decorator
906 Atlantic Ave. Bell Phone 2947-W

DIRECTLY ON BEACH
Opposite Hotel Pier, ocean rooms, table guests, always open. MRS. A. W. WHEELER
"THE HAYDEN," 817 Pacific Ave., Attractive in location, equipment and comforts; rooms without board; rates upon application.

NORFOLK, VA.

Shulman Co.
High-Class Custom Tailors
Clothing—Haberdashers—Hatters

MONTICELLO HOTEL CORNER
Capital \$1,000,000 Organized 1883 Surplus and Profits \$1,000,000.00
THE NORFOLK NATIONAL BANK
242 MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

A PROGRESSIVE BANK
Invites your account, offering intelligent service and careful attention to details
W. A. GORDIN, President
A. R. SCHWARTZKOPF, Vice-President and Cashier
J. R. DEY, Jr., Asst. Cashier
S. WHITFIELD, Asst. Cashier
I. T. VAN PATTEN, Jr., Asst. Cashier

S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.

"SHOES OF QUALITY"
210 Granby Street

BURK & CO. 318 Main Street
NORFOLK, VA.

Men's and Boys' Clothes
HATS and FURNISHINGS
ARMY and NAVY OUTFITTERS

GALE FORD COMPANY

Incorporated
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

WM. J. NEWTON
303 Granby Street
Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.
Phone: 4090—Residence 1972

Huyler's, Whitman's, Page & Shaw's
and Other High Grade Confectionery

HOWARD'S, Inc., 200 Main Street
MARY ELAINE
Now Showing in Millinery
348 GRANBY STREET

GEORGE W. THOMAS
FINE SHOES
MONTICELLO HOTEL NORFOLK, VA.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.

Allen & Bayne
612-614 MINNESOTA AVE.

DRY GOODS
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
CHINA, GLASS, KITCHENWARE

Mauder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
Books and Stationery, Trunks and Traveling Bags
632-634 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones West 101

Wulf Home Steam Laundry
HYMAN and PARTIN
Fifth and State
GENERAL LAUNDRESS

The City Cleaning Company
CLEANS CLOTHES CLEAN
525 Minnesota Ave.
Phone: Home West 10, Bell West 227

The Nelson Shoe Co.

Quality Shoes and Hosiery 608 Minnesota Ave.

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
THE SEASON'S FASHIONS IN
BAKERY PRODUCTS
"THE TASTE TELLS"
4 Phones 179 West

J. L. WILHELM
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
Bell Phone Argentine 401 3300 Strong Ave.

E. & M. KAMPEMEYER
Groceries and Meats
1000-1002 North 5th Street, Kansas City, Kan.

REITZ & SON
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
Both Tels. West 124 825 Minnesota Ave.

KEEP SMILING
GRANDVIEW FURNITURE CO.
908-10 CENTRAL AVENUE
J. M. CHRISTY, Prop.

SECURITY GARAGE

7th St. and Barnett
Storage, Repairs and Accessories

G. E. GILHAUS
PLUMBER 611 Packard
Telephones: Home 781 West Bell 2979 West
Residence, Home 780 West

KASSEL JEWELRY CO., Inc.
Successors to R. J. DINWIDDIE
548 Minnesota Ave.
Phone—Bell West 33 W. Home West 559

ALEX FURBERMAN
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
628 Minnesota Ave., Home Phone West 408
C. E. GILBERT & SON—Furnishing goods and hosiery, 830 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan., Home phone 1022 West.

TOPEKA, KANS.
The Kansas Reserve
State Bank

Member Federal Reserve
Bank
Member Kansas State
Guaranty Fund
Assets over \$2,000,000
824 Kansas Avenue

Topeka State Bank

Eighth and Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Kansas
Resources over \$1,000,000
"COLLEGIAN"
"STEIN-BOCH"
CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY IN TOPEKA

The Toile and Engel

CROCKETS
"The store where there's always a bargain"

Dry Goods
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Garments
Shoes
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Pelletier's

Invites your inspection and consideration of their excellent stocks of Dry Goods, Apparel, Millinery, Footwear and Home Furnishings.

Puckett and Patterson

MILLINERY
Furs Made to Order
819 KANSAS AVENUE

THE HOWE
CORSET and MILLINERY
SHOP
817 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Graduation and Wedding Gifts

Addie Store

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Your Money Is Going
WHY NOT SAVE A PART
OF WHAT YOU GET
SYSTEMATIC SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Capitol Building & Loan Association
TOPEKA, KANSAS

THE CREMERIE

Restaurant and Cafeteria
226 Kansas Avenue

TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.

Established in 1880. J. W. RIPLEY, Mgr.
Cleaning, Dyeing
Hats Renovating
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy
Phone 3853

The Topeka Electric Company
Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs
H. S. LEE, President PHONE 768
W. E. BARRY, Sec'y-Treas. 816 KANSAS AVE.

LEAVENWORTH

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
We serve lunches and dinners. 408 Del.

McCOOL
Bakery and Confectionery
ROSENFELD JEWELRY CO.
Leading Jewelers

HINES
The Cleaner for Particular People
105-7 S. 3rd Street Phone 504

ETTENSON-WINNIG CO.
THE BIG STORE
Coldren Plumbing & Heating Co.
410 S. 3rd Street Phone 250

R. H. B

EUROPEAN LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

LONDON

Renee le Roy

8, HANOVER STREET, W.



Paris Hats in London

Frank Knight

LADIES' TAILOR

57, St. Paul's Churchyard

Makers of Scotch Fabrics to Royalty

LADIES' TAILORING

Our Goods Are Noted for

COMFORT, DURABILITY and VALUE

A. C. GRANT, Ltd.

24 Maddox Street, London, W.

Telephone No. 6165

THE ART STORE

(Mrs.) E. J. WILLSON, Proprietress

Bibles, Books, Book Covers, 53 Sloane Sq.

London, S.W.1.

Hours: 9-6, Wed. 9-7.30, Sat. 9-1.

Telephone No. Western 2062

Gothorpe Court Dressmaker

Tea Gowns

Day and Evening Gowns

Coats and Skirts, etc.

82, GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W. 7.

Near Gloucester Rd. Station

THE ARTISTIC DRESS SHOP

65 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Everything for wear in charming

and artistic colourings

and design.

MRS. BODKIN

MAISON ODETTE

23 Notting Hill Gate

LONDON

Artistic Hats

for all occasions at

moderate charges.

BLOUSES A SPECIALITY

Personal attention given.

Phone Mayfair 3591

THE

Misses Tripp and Illingworth

COURT DRESSMAKERS

43 Upper Baker St., London, N. W.

Specialities—Models combining

original ideas and artistic colouring.

FLORENCE COOLEY

121 Queen's Road, Bayswater

MILLINERY

For All Occasions

French Veilings, Flowers and Mounts

Renovations a Specialty

PIANOS & ORGANS

NEW AND SECOND HAND

Bought and Sold for Cash.

TUNINGS AND REPAIRS

Exchanges, Free Delivery.

STAGG & SONS

84, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W. C. 1.

Mrs. BAILLIE

has pleasure in recommending

MRS. JEANETTE & ALICE HOOKER.

18, Courthouse St., Hyde Park, W. 2.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING

Evening Dresses and Court Gowns a specialty.

MADAME GUNTER

Evening Dresses and Tailor-made

MODERATE PRICES

170, Strand Street

Telephone Mayfair 4776

ODETTE & WELLS

MODEL GOWNS & COSTUMES

40, BAKER STREET, W. 1.

KENSINGTON LACE SCHOOL

139, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, W. 8.

Lace Mended, Cleaned, Altered and For Sale.

LONDON, W. 8.

DRECOLLE

COURT MILLINER

18, BEAUCHAMP PLACE, S. W. 1.

HATS from 30s.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING

Madame Patrice, 150, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W.

makes up ladies' materials, also cuts, fits and

prepares ready for home work.

MILLINERY: Miss Theringham,

10, Park, Macclesfield, W. 1.

(Opposite Knightsbridge Tube Stn.)

POTTERY for PRESENTS

at the

RAVENSCOURT POTTERY

(DORA E. LUNN)

40, Ravenhurst Avenue,

Barnes, Middlesex, W. 4.

THOMAS JAMES

China and Glass Stores

55, KING'S ROAD

Canal side (between) Hyde Park and

Breakfast Warf. Tel. 2958 Kew

Mayfair School of Dancing

Principal: Miss Fairbairn and MacQuid.

Proficiency and instruction in ballroom,

and modern dances, also in the

use of the latest dancing machines.

Classes at Golden Green, Richmond.

Central School, 5, James St., Oxford St.,

London, W. 1. (Opposite Times Book Club).

J. GREGG & CO., Ltd.

Sheffield Cutlery and Ironmongers

SPECIALITY: STAINLESS KNIVES

27, Sloane Square, W. 1.

106, Kensington

Repairs to Knives and Blades

W. AYLIFFE & SONS

54, Sloane Sq. and 1100, Kings Road, S. W.

PEARLSALL'S

HIGH-CLASS

COALS

"VESTA"

The pleasure of your

customers would be

greatly appreciated.

Distributing agents

in all parts of

London.

PEARSALL Ltd.

Head Office: Estb. 1876

125, Westbourne Park Road, W. 2

Phone: Park 4000

Truck loads to country stations a special feature

Enquiries solicited.

Charles Hammond

In which is incorporated

SLAUGHTER & SONS. (Builders)

DECORATION

FURNISHING

HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Sloane Street, S. W. 1.

Gooch, Allen & Co.

HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89, Lower Sloane Street

TEL. GERR. 2937

Telephone No. 365 Victoria

Phillips Bros.

Fish, Ice, Poultry and Game

Salesmen

Fresh arrivals of Fish daily

8 Symons Street, Sloane Square, S. W.

J. COLLINS

HIGH-CLASS GROCER

69, Abingdon Road, KENSINGTON, W.

Phone Western 921

SMITHERS & SONS

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Phone: Kingston 1804 (2 lines)

REMOVALS

WAREHOUSING

FURNISHING

CUTHBERTSON

BUILDER DECORATOR

SANITATION EXPERT

ELECTRICIAN

613 Victoria 31 Symons Street,

SLOANE SQUARE SW

FRUITERER AND FLORIST

E. JESSON

18 King's Road, Sloane Square,

Agent for Borden & Cleland's

COALS

W. BIRCH—Florist

GARDEN CONTRACTOR

20, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

Choice Cut Flowers, Table Decorations and all

Floral Designs. Phone: Mayfair 2940

BRITISH COLLEGE OF COOKERY

210, Regent Street, London, W. 1

Practical classes in all branches of cookery,

baking and confectionery. Home made cakes

and sweets to order. Lunches and refresh-

ments, catering for weddings, ball suppers on

moderate terms. Telephone 551 Mayfair.

JEAN BRAGLIA

HAIR CUTTING SHAVING

High-Class Attendance

28, Harrington Rd. South Kensington

B. WHITE

PICTURE FRAMING

J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea

Established 30 years

HANDMADE wooden frames 28/- with

Jumpey Glass. Mrs. F. M. Hickman, 8, Ken-

nington Park, Hyde Park, London, W. 1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PRIVATE HOTEL, 21 Westbourne Terrace, near

Hyde Park and 4 stations. Single rooms, week-

ends gladly catered for. From 2 guineas weekly.

Gas, Fire, Excellent cuisine. Personal super-

vision. Phone 2669 Regent.

TUBE & MET. Notting Hill Gate

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB

for students and workers—Vegetarian catered for

and breakfast from 12/6 weekly.

one night 4/-, Miss Simmons, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

FURNISHED suites or single rooms with

bath and central heating, 100, Regent St., Ken-

sington, London, S. W. 10. Phone 1985 Western.

PAYING guests received in private house

near Gloucester Road, Kensington, W. 8. Ken-

nington office, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. 1.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House, excellent

cuisine, 29 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Phone 4205 Park.

WANTED

WANTED: From July 26th for 8 or 9 weeks,

a good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

Hampshire. Country house, 10 Stan-

ley Gardens, Kensington Park, W. 11.

WANTED: A good house or farm standing on its own

grounds, 2 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms,

bathroom, country neighborhood, Surrey or

H

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

LIVERPOOL

The Bon Marche
LIVERPOOL



Everything for Ladies', Boys' and Girls' Wear

Useful gifts for everybody. Full confidence may be placed in the correctness and excellent wearing quality of any purchase from the Bon Marche.

Basnett Street, Liverpool

Telephone 8880 Bank
Langstaff, Ehrenberg and Pollak
Royal Liver Buildings,
Liverpool

Will attend to the Booking of all passages, all steamers met, Luggage cleared, and every assistance to facilitate your travel.

"SIMPLICIO"
The Wonder Cleaning Block

CLEANING SOAP AND METAL POLISH
DIRT SIMPLY DISAPPEARS BEFORE SIMPLICIO

DOES NOT SCRATCH
PER TABLET
Sole Manufacturers, SIMPLICIO LTD.,
6, Castle Street, Liverpool

F. F. HUDSON'S
GIFT SHOP

Book Covers
Letter Cases
Purses
Suit Cases
Hand Bags
Attache Cases
Trousers
Bill Cases
Light Weight Luggage
15 RANELAGH STREET, LIVERPOOL

PIONEER STORES
LIMITED
9 to 19, Bold Street - LIVERPOOL
CASH, OR OUT OF INCOME

ANTIQUES
WOOD & CO.
23 Ranelagh Street
Liverpool

OLD FURNITURE
OLD CHINA
OLD GLASS, PLATE, ETC.

DAVIES'
"THE GOLDEN HAND"
25 Church Street, LIVERPOOL
SHIRTSMAKERS AND HOSIERS
TO GENTLEMEN

EDITH HIBBARD
MILLINERY, ROBES &
LADIES' LINGERIE
25 Ranelagh St.
Phone 5192 Royal

Helena Dailey
Individual Tailor-mades for All Occasions
25 Ranelagh Street Phone Royal 2167


HARROGATE

E. J. CLARKE
10A, 12, and 14 James Street
HARROGATE

Everything for wear for gentlemen of taste.
High-Class Costumiers and Dress-makers.

Agents for the Native Textile Products of Scotland and England.
Harris & Islay Hosiery Tweed, Cumberland and Gala Tweed.
Exclusive Scarves and Sports Hose. Cornish made Sports Coats, etc.
Inquiries Respectfully Solicited.

S. APPELBY
MAKERS TO ROYALTY.
Goods on Approval



High Class Shoe Specialists

4A, James St.
HARROGATE
Telephone 1146

WM. T. BLAND
HERALDIC STATIONER
BOOKBINDER
FINE LEATHER GOODS
ART POTTERY
11, Station Square, Harrogate.

WOODS
The Knareborough Linen Warehouse
Priest Street, HARROGATE. Phone 97.

SHEFFIELD

SPIRELLA CORSETS
The Garments that have a "Reason Why"

MRS. E. MORTON
436 Ecclesall Road, SHEFFIELD

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.
CABINET MAKERS
AND UPHOLSTERERS
Langstaff Street, SHEFFIELD

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE TRY
HAYCOCK & JARMAN, Ltd.
The City Tailors

10 PINSTONE ST.
SHEFFIELD
TAPP & TOTHILL, LTD.
Robber Stamp
Makers and Printers, 119 Devonshire St., Shef.
Tel. Telephone No. 854.

HALIFAX
HANDLEY'S
-Dainty Blouses-
12, 14, King Edward St., 12, 14, Arcade Royal.
HALIFAX

HARPENDEN
D. J. JEFFERY
Fashion and Commercial Printing of Quality
HARPENDEN, HERTS. Telephone 53.

CHELTENHAM

GOOD PRINTING
Choice in Quality, planned and
produced in the pure air...
of the Premier Garden Town.

ED. J. BURROW & CO. LTD.
CHELTENHAM
London Office: 20 Kingsway - LONDON, W.C.2.

MISS C. BARTLETT, Florist
Choice Cut Flowers. Carter's Tested Seeds.
Pinks, Roses. Promenade, CHELTENHAM

BRISTOL
LADIES' and Children's Millinery-Costumes
from 25, gns. dreammaking in all its branches.
PLAUNCE, 23 Queens Rd., Bristol.

PAIGNTON
E. & A. W. COUCH
LADIES' TAILOR GENTS' TAILORS
Suits and Gowns. Hosiery, Shirts.
Shorts Coats. Hats, Ties.
Blouses, etc. Collars, etc.

Furs Remodelled
16, PALACE AVENUE, PAIGNTON

Montmorency
32 Victoria St., Paignton
For distinction in Jewellery, Gem Rings, Watch
Bracelets, Wallpapers, etc. All inquiries
invited. MONTMORENCY Jeweller, Paignton.
E. FUDGE-FLORIST
CUT FLOWERS, PLANTS, FLORAL DESIGNS
17, Newway Terrace, Preston, Paignton

TORQUAY
PRIDHAM & SONS
(Established 1830)
Goldsmiths, Jewellers,
Watchmakers, Silversmiths, etc.

SPECIALTY:
Gems, Watch Bracelets and Wristlets
C. E. PRIDHAM
Amateur Photographers and Stationery
25 TORWOOD STREET, TORQUAY

NEWTON ABBOT
J. F. ROCKHEY, Ltd.
Leading Establishment for
Ladies' and Children's
Wearing Apparel, Millinery, etc.
Household Linens a Specialty
40 AND 42 QUEEN STREET

PLYMOUTH
When
You want anything to wear
that is new and fashionable
or anything for your home
that is reliable and artistic
Get it at
POPHAMS
BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH
Phone 803.

LARONT
Millinery, Blouses, Spirella Corsetiere
69 Old Town St., Plymouth, Devon

EDINBURGH
Wauxwell Boot Store
16 Hanover Street,
EDINBURGH

The warehouse
for outdoor
footwear—
walking,
golfing, etc.

We know they are good and among
the best.
We make them so.
Prices and additional information
gladly given.
Please call—Tel. 1887 Central.

W. & J. MILNE, Ltd.
USEFUL GIFTS
Hand Bags, Purses,
Letter and Writing Cases,
Dressing and Attache Cases,
Luncheon Cases, etc.
Wristlet Watches.

129, Princess Street, EDINBURGH
Telephone 2508 Central

CORONATYPEWRITER
Use of the
Best and Strongest Portable
Typewriters.
Visible Writing. Two Colour
Ribbons.
Weight in Case complete
only 8 1/2 lbs.
Banks & Co., Ltd.
General Stationers,
12, George Street,
Edinburgh

"ALBA" KNIT COATS
Renowned only by Greenmouth Downes, are
famed for their variety of stylish and
for their comfort in wear. List beautifully
illustrated in colour, may be had on request.

Greensmith Downes & Son,
142 George Street, Edinburgh

WATT SUIT CASES
(expanding) are, we believe, the handiest
of all travelling necessities. Still if possible. Real
leather goods in great variety, suitable for
useful presents. A. & J. Watt, Ltd.,
Ladies' Handbags, etc.

A. WATT & SONS,
1 South St. David St., Edinburgh
(Corner of Prince Street).

For best results in
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
of Amateur's Negatives
J. B. WATSON
8, Frederick St. and 18 Sandwick Place
EDINBURGH

Family Coal Merchant
ANDREW STEWART
Heriot's Hill Coal Depot, Warriston Rd., Edinburgh
Telephone 5239 X Central

MRS. M. GIBB
FRUITERER AND FLORIST
VEGETABLES AND POTATOES A SPECIALTY
4, Spring Gardens, Stockbridge
Tel. 6721 Central

GLASGOW

MARION GRAY LTD.
332 Sauchiehall Street,
GLASGOW

Makers of Exclusive Quality
Boots and Shoes

Agents for Alan McAfee Ltd.
Paterson, Sons & Co. Ltd.,
Publishers of Scotch Part Songs.
THE STRATHGIRN COLLECTION.
BURNS FESTIVAL SONGS.
THE SCOTTISH MINSTREL
New Series of Gaelic Part Songs.
Gramophones & Gramophone Records
152, Buchanan Street, GLASGOW.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
SHIPBROKER-CHARTERING AGENT
82 Hope Street - TELEGRAMS ANSTENSEN - GLASGOW

M. & A. RINTOUL
Hosiery, Gloves & Shirtmakers
16 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW
Also Ladies' Gloves

DUBLIN

The
Emerald
Weathercoat

As illustrated, is introduced
as a very serviceable yet styl-
ish garment—it is lined
throughout, and being Rain-
proof, Windproof and Dust-
proof, will give splendid wear.
It is wonderfully cheap at

39/6
37/6

As we have only secured a
limited number of these coats
we are requested to order at
once to avoid disappointment in
size, 42 inches and 44
inches.
J. M.
BARNARDO & SON, LTD.,
108 Grafton St., Dublin

Switzers
of Dublin.
are agents for the reliable footwear
Lotus & Delta
Switzer & Co. Ltd.
Grafton St. Dublin

Children's
Outfitting
Cambrie Petticoat
trimmed lace.
All sizes from 3/11.

Slane
Grafton Street

LADIES' DRESSES
cleaned or re-dyed fashionable colors

Dartry Dye Works
23, DARTRY ROAD, DUBLIN

Chancellor & Son
WATCHMAKERS
and JEWELLERS
Established in the
Reign of George III.
7, Grafton St., Dublin

G. P. MUMFORD
LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER
18 and 19 Suffolk St., Dublin

ABBOTT & BALDWIN
Military, Civil and Ladies' Tailors
19 Wicklow Street, Dublin

PHOTO REQUISITES
Stereopticon Lantern Slides
T. MASON, 5 Dame Street, Dublin

NORMAN ALLEN, Ltd.
Painters and Decorators
General Repairs
4 Merrion Row, DUBLIN

PRECIOUS Cash Purchasers in Ireland
Extensive prices paid for fine specimens
of GOLD & SILVER
46 DORSET STREET, DUBLIN

ANTIQUE PLATE
Kenilworth Laundry
FAMILY WORK
HAROLD CROSS, DUBLIN

DOWDALL, 5, Molesworth St.
Repairs to Boots and Shoes.
Good class work promptly executed.

MISS C. A. WATSON
Shorthand and Typewriting Office
55 Molesworth St., Dublin

WATERFORD
CHOICEST FRESH BUTTER
slightly salted in 56 lb. boxes 20/- per cwt.,
or in boxes of 24 x 1 lb. rolls halfpenny per lb.
extra. Also 2 1/4/- per lb. cash. WATTS, Bou-
mahon, Kilmactoma, Co. Waterford.

DUBLIN

Kellett
THE HOUSE FOR THRIFTY BUYERS

Kellett invite the readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
to inspect their up-to-date
stock of moderately priced

THE
TRIPLE
ALLIANCE
OF
VOGUE
VALUE
and
VARIETY
accounts
for
KELLETT'S
Popularity

MILLINERY
SPORTS COATS
BLOUSES
COSTUMES
UNDERWEAR
CORSETS
HOUSEHOLD
LINEN—DRESS
MATERIALS
GLOVES, HOSIERY
DAINTY NECKWEAR
ETC., ETC.

GEORGES ST. & EXCHEQUER ST., DUBLIN

FRANCE

PARIS

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
FRENCH Protestant family has accommo-
dation for 4 paying guests. All modern comfort,
garden, 15 minutes from center Paris: MEYER,
6 Rue Koenig, Angiers.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

The Hudson Bay
Fur Store

Fine assortment of
CHOICE FURS

Telephone 1651
RUE DU RHONE 68

ROJOUX & SCHAUFELBERGER

GENEVA
HABERDASHERY
PASSEMENTERIE
PERFUMERY
GLOVES

10 RUE DU COMMERCE
MOTTIER & BERTRAND
92, Rue du Rhône
FANCY STATIONERS
Speciality in Post Cards

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

You can Spend Your Hours
to Good Advantage

Let Stott and Hoare's Train You
Our training is thorough and practical. Write
for particulars of our course of instruction to
the Principal, Mr. Geo. H. Hoare, R.A.—Phone
City 8209.

STOTT & HOARE'S BUSINESS
COLLEGE
"Remington House," Liverpool Street, SYDNEY
(Facing Hyde Park)

RAINE AND HORNE
70 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS
ATTORNEYS UNDER POWER AND
Rents and Interest, Etc., Collected
LATES MANAGED

WHEN YOU WANT
PRINTING
STATIONERY
BOOKBINDING
we will serve you faithfully, and at a
moderate price.
WILLIAM BROOKS & CO., Ltd.
17 Castlereagh St., Sydney

VALE & PEARSON
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
2 Castlereagh St., one floor from Hunter St.
SYDNEY

FIRE INSURANCE
Northern
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Funds £28,300,000
80 Pitt Street, SYDNEY

INSURE WITH AN AUSTRALIAN COMPANY
THE VICTORIA
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
43 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Fire and Marine. Funds advanced £23,000,000.
Pitt and Hunter Streets, SYDNEY

T. FERRIS, Insurance Broker
Union Bank Chambers, 68 1/2 Pitt St.
City 10

LOBBERS' CAFE
81 Castlereagh Street, Sydney
(Three doors from the Hotel Australia)
This high-class CAFE RESTAURANT is well
situated in the center of the city of Sydney
and is known for its excellence in catering.

Ladies' Tailor and Costumiere
MISS HORWOOD
Design Chambers, 280 George Street, SYDNEY

POULLARS LIMITED
Dyers and Dry Cleaners
116 King Street, SYDNEY

W. NICHOLSON
HIGH-CLASS TAILOR AND
COSTUME MAKER
48 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

BRITISH LADY with fluent knowledge
Fr. Ger. and Span. accustomed to writing re-
ports and administrative work seeks post. Ex-
perience Australia and N. Am. Monitor Office, 12
Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

TESLA PICTURE FRAMING WORKS—Every
class of work done; prices moderate. 125 George
St., opp. Nock & Kirby, R. A. PARKER, Prop.

A. L. DOUST
NURSERYMAN and LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Residence, 22, Chaswell St., Tel. 22 Chaswell

TYPEING AND DUPLICATING
MISS BONN, OCEAN HOUSE, Moore St., Sydney
Telephone City 2198

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

DAVID JONES LTD
The leading Sydney House
for moderately priced, modern
DRAPERY
FASHION GOODS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING
OPPOSITE G.B.O. SYDNEY

Fine Footwear
FOR
Men Women Children

We are experts in the correct
fitting of footwear and have a
reputation for value which we
appreciate more than the busi-
ness it brings. A trial is
solicited.

CALLAGHAN & SON
395 George Street, Sydney, Australia

H. A. TAYLOR
MODERN PAINT WORKS
Sutherland Ave., Paddington
SYDNEY
Manufacturer and Export Painter and
Decorator
Tel. Pad. 665. Damp Proofing a Specialty.
"THE HOUSE OF NOTED LOW PRICES" FOR
General Hardware, Drapery
Furnishings, Tools of Trade

NOCK & KIRBY, Ltd.
188-194 George Street, SYDNEY

MELBOURNE

Craig, Williamson
PTY LTD
Supply Everything for
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear
and Furnishings for the Home
8/28 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE

RONALD'S CENTRAL
Florists
99 Swanston St., MELBOURNE

BOOK LOVERS' LIBRARY
220 Collins St., MELBOURNE
BOOKSELLERS and LIBRARIANS
Belles Lettres, Literary Plays and Modern
Poetry, and largely stocked.
Short period membership for travelers

Typing and Duplicating Offices
MISS A. V. ISAACS
Collins House
360 Collins Street
WHEN IN MELBOURNE STAY AT
"DELGETTI"
SOUTH YARRA MELBOURNE
Private Residential Home
PARK STREET, SOUTH YARRA
Write for Booklet

MARYBOROUGH
WE SPECIALIZE IN
SEM! STEEL
AND
CHILLED CASTINGS
HOCKEYS LIMITED
Albion Store & Engineering Works
Brisbane and Maryborough
QUEENSLAND

UNITED STATES

OKLAHOMA CITY

Jordan Furniture Co.
Announcing the merits of the Player
Phone talking machine, not denouncing
other talking machines is our "Sales
Talk."

Let us give you a demonstration in your home
or at our store, 26 West Grand Avenue.

The B. & M.
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
BARTH & MYER
214-216 Main St., Oklahoma City
"20 Years of Reliability"

Over Sixty Different Departments
replete at all seasons with the
Prevailing Fashions—
Moderately priced

RORABAUGH, BROWN & CO.
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

A store that brings the newest
fashions to you as soon
as they appear

Scott Halliburton Co.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Kerr Dry Goods Co.
One of Oklahoma's
Foremost Department Stores
in Point of Size and Service

VAL BRACHT
High Class Tailors for Men and Women
112 N. Harvey

CLAUSEN CATERING CO.
28 Broadway Circle, Phone Walnut 908
BAKERS and CATERERS

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
BROWN'S C. O. D.
Grocery and Market
O. B. Knibb, Proprietor
No. 1 Store No. 2 Store
606-8 W. Okmulgee 315 W. Broadway

TULSA, OKLA.

Our Great Buying Power
enables us to offer the people of TULSA
BETTER FURNITURE for less money. EVERY
THING for the HOME

Bar Furniture Co
I. G. ROSSER, Manager

STETSON HATS
Palace
READY TO WEAR
Holeproof Hosiery

The Hail Store
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

HUMPHREYS & MANDEL
LADIES'
READY TO WEAR
SHOP
PRICES REASONABLE
315 S. Main McClure Bldg.
Watch the Window for Specials

Vanderovers
100-111
80. MAIN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

JOHNSON BROTHERS
Exclusively High Grade Groceries
Richelieu Brand

516 S. Main Street, TULSA, OKLA.
Phone Orange 7420

LESLIE BROOKS COMPANY
Fire, Automobile Insurance
Real Estate and Rentals
407 South Boulder Phone 2873

GREAT FALLS, MONT

H. J. SKINNER & SON
FARM LOANS
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Room 527, Ford Building
Great Falls, Montana

NELSON COAL
MINERS
ECONOMY
COAL COMPANY

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Conrad Banking Co.
COMMERCIAL BANKING
Capital \$250,000.00
Interest Paid on Time Certificates
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

BANQUET BRAND
Dairy Products
Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Butter
Great Falls, Mont. Phone 6768

The Gerald Cafe
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

EAT AT
THE CLUB CAFETERIA
GREAT FALLS, MONT. 413 Central Ave.

Theodore S Coy.
PERIOD FURNITURE
520 Central Ave. Great Falls, Mont.

COLLINS
PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.
206 First Avenue South Telephone 1354

THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY CO.
Tel. 290
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Wilson-Nordstrom
SIGN AND AUTO PAINTING
109 6TH STREET SO. Phone 6837

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICE
RYATT COAL CO., 108 So. 7th St. Tel.

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MISS MARIE LÖHR
REVIVES 'L'AIGLON'By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"L'Aiglon," play in four acts by Edmond Rostand, translated from the French by Louis N. Parker, revived by Miss Marie Löhr at the Globe Theatre, London, evening of June 10, 1919. The last.

Marie Louisa Lettice Fairfax
A Maid of Honor Madge Dickson
Another Maid of Honor Susan Cloughton
Thérèse de Loget Irene Ward
Thérèse de Loget Irene Ward
Prince Metternich Henry Vinton
Baron Friedrich von Gutz Douglas Munro
The Archduchess Sophia Ellen O'Malley
Bismarck Edward Nicholls
Lord Cowley T. N. Marsh
A Little Archduchess Ellen Oton
A Little Archduchess Kathleen Burt
The Countess Scarampi Peggy Talbot-Daniel
Count Moritz von Dietrichstein Warwick Ward

Francis Duke of Reichstadt Marie Löhr
A Tailor George Hayes
The Countess Napoleon Marjorie Battiss
Baron von Othenau E. Vivian Reynolds
Fanny Elssler Betty Fair
Count Sedulinsky Alfred B. Dight
First Lackey Alice Rivers
Second Lackey Alan Stevenson
Third Lackey Harold Saxon-Snell
Fourth Lackey Stanley Pearce
A Chamberlain Randolph McLeod
Doctor Malfatti Alfred Gray
Captain Hartmann Ivan Samson
Count Frobenius-Osten Claud Allister
Marshal Marmont Robert Horton
Plambeau Lynn Harding
A Woman Cecil Oakes
A Man E. A. Falter
An Old Woman Balvaird-Hewitt
A Tyrolean Robert Ainslie
A Mountainaineer William Davies
Francis I. (Emperor of Austria) J. Fisher White

LONDON, England.—The London stage cannot be in such a bad way when two plays by the French arch-romanticist and dramatic poet, Edmond Rostand, can be found playing at the same time on its boards. For after "Cyrano de Bergerac" comes "L'Aiglon"; the order, in fact, in which they were published. Playgoers can thereby make quite a first-hand study of the dramatist's progress in technique and expression. But, curiously, "Cyrano" is all gallant and romantic adventures reacting on a poetical imagination; "L'Aiglon" is almost pure character in the stress of circumstances. The latter, therefore, from the literary point of view is the greater work of art, but the former by far the greater drama. Both are what one might call one-man shows. But whereas "Cyrano" shares the limelight—sometimes with others, "L'Aiglon," the son of Napoleon, keeps it all to himself.

Text Curtailed

The English version used by Miss Marie Löhr, at the Globe, is by Mr. L. N. Parker, being that which she played at a special matinee on Nov. 19 of last year. But it has happily been much curtailed both as regards text and cast, and though one misses a link here and there in the chain of events, the mask-ball act has disappeared entirely—the sequence is intelligent enough to connect the various histrionic "solos" which fall to the young Duke of Reichstadt.

It is not difficult to see why Miss Löhr has chosen this part—one that has been aptly called the Hamlet of the French stage. One might go further and call it the Hamlet of the feminine stage of any land or time. It was a favorite rôle of Bevanhardt, for like Hamlet it not only keeps the principal figure continuously before the public, but runs through almost the whole gamut of human emotions. Besides, being a male character it has a special attraction for actresses who would not have their powers of expression limited to their sex.

Miss Löhr is in any case to be thanked by London playgoers for giving them an opportunity to see Rostand's "other" masterpiece. She works hard throughout, not sparing herself, for Miss Löhr is a young actress who is finding herself in all fields of dramatic expression.

Miss Löhr's Acting

At present she inclines toward the "virtuoso," and splendid as are the heights to which she rises in the various prolonged outbursts of emotion, often frenzy in "L'Aiglon," repeated and continuous episodes of this character from one person tend to monotony as drama.

Indeed after the great midnight monologue on the old battlefield of Wallgram, where the voices of the fallen heroes of the past rise sepulchral from the ground and acclaim Napoleon's son, the last act in the young Duke's bedroom comes as an anti-climax, being entirely devoted to a piece of morbid realism of no special charm or imagination, and one likely to stimulate impatience rather than sympathy.

Nevertheless it is a consistent portrait that Miss Löhr presents of the erstwhile King of Rome, and she never loses grip of it for a moment. She makes you feel the indecision, almost indecency, that underlies the flaming ambition of this Bonaparte. "Pull my ears like your father did," says Plambeau, the faithful French veteran in his service at Vienna, and the difference between the gentle pull of the one and the man's memory of the other was just the difference between France's chances and France's hopes.

The Eagle's Wings

Of course, "L'Aiglon," though broadly historically correct, cannot be said to be a play like, say, "Hamlet," but is rather a series of scenes representing the development of Franz (son of Napoleon and Maria Louisa) called the Duke of Reichstadt, at the Austrian court. Indeed, the acts are variously headed: wings sprouting, fluttering, broken, and folded.

It will be remembered that when his father was banished to Elba, his boy's title, King of Rome, was changed to that of Duke of Parma; and the French Senate proclaimed him Napoleon II, and after Napoleon's downfall, the boy's grandfather, Francis I,

tried to turn him into an Austrian by crowding on him Austrian honors and titles, and all former associations were erased, at least from his surroundings. But the popular mind of France still clung to old memories and new hope and called him the Eagle, "L'Aiglon"—one of the eagle brood.

Much of the pathos and grandeur of this lonely young figure comes over the footlights illumined by Rostand's poetic genius; and some of it does not;—the fault is probably only national, for Mr. Louis N. Parker has done his work well. Particularly successful is the translation of the great ironical "Not a prisoner—but" speech—recalling Cyrano's similar satirical tirade against the crawling, fawning, parasitism—and beautifully Miss Löhr delivered it.

A Princely Figure
In the picturesque white uniform of the Austrian guard Miss Löhr looked both gallant and graceful, in fact every inch the prince; and if the limelight on that dazzling white figure could have just been subdued, particularly in the midnight scene in Wagram, one might have forgotten the mechanism of the stage in the art of the actress.

Next of importance in representation was the Plambeau of Mr. Lynn Harding, gruff of voice, strong, dog-like, rough, and brave—a fine study of the Old Guard; and finely delivered to the young master, was the great speech of unselfish loyalty, recalling how gladly they wore bearskins in the burning tropics, and marched bareheaded through the snows of Russia.

Mr. Henry Vibart, suave, sinister, and calm, made an excellent Chancellor Metternich and gave a splendid account of the mirror scene in which the hapless Prince's supposed lack of kingship traits are summed up from the reflection. Mr. J. Fisher White's Francis I, peevish and vacillating; the Maria Louisa of Miss Lettice Fairfax; Miss Ellen O'Malley's sympathetic Sophia; the Countess Camarata, Miss Marjorie Battiss; stand out from a cast (reduced) of 36, more by reason of the larger rôles than from any want of finish on the part of the other members. As a stage production (including rolling clouds) this "L'Aiglon" revival is a triumph.

"THE CINDERELLA MAN,"
THE QUEEN'S, LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Cinderella Man," comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter, presented at the Queen's Theatre, London, evening of June 12, 1919. The cast:

Anthony Quistard Owen Nares
Morris T. Caner Sydney Valenti
D. Romney Evans E. Holman Clark
Dr. Joseph Thayer A. S. Homewood
Albert Swallow Morton Sellen
Walter Nicholson Algernon West
Jerry Primrose Tom Reynolds
Blodgett Albert Sims
The Great She Bear Annie Esmont
Celeste Nannie Bennett
Marjorie Caner Renée Kelly

LONDON, England.—For real romantic sweetness take an American sentimental comedy. Examples of it exist in their films by the thousands. Most of them would be unendurable were it not for the finished way in which they are done. But when they get translated to the stage proper of another clime they rely more than ever on their exponents. One wonders therefore what would have happened to "The Cinderella Man" had another than Mr. Owen Nares, with his perfect co-sentimentalist Miss Renée Kelly, introduced it to London. It is just the kind of thing he has a special reputation for. Though in parenthesis one wonders whether he will always pin his talents down to such light stuff.

Heiress and Poet
Many other titles might be put to the familiar story of the proud poet who lives in a garret, and is beloved by the millionaire's daughter next door, who on her part wants to be loved for herself alone. And the development in detail is equally known. Lest she should scare Anthony with her wealth, Marjorie Caner, daughter of the railroad king, passes herself off as her own secretary-companion and contrives to bring him dainties of all sorts along the roof from her own house to his attic. And daily she sits and mends his socks, while he goes on with his libretto which is to win the great prize for the best opera "book." He scarcely knows she is there; while she is content to sit and hope. But the termagant landlady finds her there and the happy routine breaks up suddenly, but not before romance is finished and typed and ready for the music.

Needless to say Anthony wins the prize and now having sufficient means and greater prospects is reconciled to Marjorie's money and the little deception that had been played upon him, while papa shows the soft heart of all stern magnates of him tradition and gives his consent. Furthermore in Caner's house was staying a great composer who would set the libretto himself and thus further insure the independence of the young artist—if art v. money is the object of "The Cinderella Man."

Summer-Time Drama

Anyway, few playgoers would have been satisfied if Anthony had been made to swallow his pride before his promised success—to make him realize that to worship his art to the exclusion of everything else was no better than the millionaire and his money. But such problems are not for summer-time drama, on the smooth surface of which must appear no ripple—except such things as a landlady's tirade against uncouth lodgers, and a millionaire's forcible ejection of a top suitor.

In short, "The Cinderella Man" rests solely on the two acts of which the foregoing conclusion is the capitulation of the poor man to the rich girl. And it is in the manner in which these two acts are played that carries the piece

through and even convinces those who should know better.

Mr. Owen Nares was determined that the piece should not be spoiled by cloying sweetness if he could help it, and well did he express the utter absorption of the man writing and thinking, in his tiny garret, with the artist-like indifference to the full value of the affectionate care that was being bestowed upon him by the silent little visitor in the room. There was a certain easy earnestness about his poet that pleased; and into this mood Miss Renée Kelly fitted herself admirably. Hers was a neatly finished perform-

ance, and with a tear in the voice here and there, so charmingly done, she made a full conquest of the house.

Mr. Sydney Valenti made one of his usual clever studies in the part of the millionaire, and Mr. Tom Reynolds as the tenement drudge, and Miss Annie Esmont as the landlady both supplied diversion to the middle acts. While as a friend of the family, Mr. Holman Clark gave human advice to one and all in his own inimitable manner.

**EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
SPANISH THEATER**
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Louis Riccoboni, writing in 1741, gives a curious description of the interior of the typical Spanish theater of his day. The interior, as he explains, differs in its arrangement from the theaters of either Paris or London. "The theaters in Spain are erected in a form quite peculiar to themselves: they are almost square, and have three stories for the accommodation of the audience. There are only boxes in the first of these; and these boxes are, not like those of France, they being only divided by rails. The front box, which is immediately above the door which leads to the pit and the theater, is styled the city-box, because it is always taken up by regidores, or lieutenants of the police.

"Below this box, in the rest of the front, is erected a kind of amphitheater which juts out a little into the pit, and is furnished with seats. They call it *cazuela*, and none but women sit in it. Below the *cazuela*, and on the two sides of the door by which they enter the pit, are two dark boxes called *aloxeros*, in one of which an *alcade de corto* (royal judge) sits, having all his retinue before him in a small apartment which is in the pit.

"Above the lowest boxes on the two sides of the hall is a second row consisting of little chambers called *bancas*, in which those persons who want to be concealed from public view choose to sit. On the same line, and in all the front apartments, is an empty space called the *tertiaria*, where the monks, priests, and other persons, whose characters oblige them to a strict observance of the laws of decency, sit.

"On the two sides of the pit are places allotted for the men. These places are called *gradas*, and the people go up to them by small wooden stairs. They are inclosed with a kind of balustrade and joined to two rows of seats which are upon the stage. At the end of these steps is another place raised a little above the pit and called *los tabouretes*, or media luneta. In the patio, or pit, are seats joined to the lowest steps of the two amphitheatres."

Apparently one had to be well versed in Spanish etiquette before approaching the box office to select an appropriate place in such a bewildering opportunity of choice. Riccoboni adds the interesting fact that even in his day the sword and cloak comedies were still played without scenery. Decorations and embellishments were added only when tragedies and serious dramas were represented.

IRVING BERLIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Copyright, 1919, by The Christian
Science Publishing Society
All rights reserved.

Irving Berlin has never paraded the fact that he started his career in the heart of New York's Chinatown. Nor has he pressed-agented the fact that his early professional life was the usual struggle for recognition. The boy who passed unaccompanied among the frequenters of No. 12 Pell Street in those days must have been the same clean-hearted, high-minded lovable lad that

the same keys as before a different set of strings give forth the tones. After I have conceived a melody my secretary who is an expert stenographer and pianist transcribes the air and then plays it over and over for me while I set the lyrics.

I could not help thinking as Irving talked, of the many successes he wrote which have caused the world to "snap its fingers." This boy (he does not look more than 25) with coal black hair and eyes, slim of figure, pale of complexion, who sent a wave of ragtime round the world, at 16 was a waiter at Nigger Mike's on Pell Street where slummers of the sight-seeing autos rewarded him with a few cents for the songs he sang.

"The first of my songs published," Irving continued, "was 'Marie From Sunny Italy.' This is composed to a meter called *syncopation*, which is of course different from ragtime. My next song, 'Queenie,' was pure ragtime. I did not do well with these songs but when our Johnny Hayes got in ahead of Dorondo in the great English Marathon I wrote the words and music of 'Dorondo,' which was my first hit. Then followed 'Sadie Salome, Go Home,' a parody on 'Meet Me in Rose Time, Rosie.'

His Many 'Hits'
"The sale of this song went into many hundreds of thousands. I had about struck my gait by this time and in quick succession followed 'My Wife's Gone to the Country,' (one of my biggest sellers) 'Call Me up Some Rainy Afternoon,' 'Next to Your Mother Whom Do You Love?' 'Grizzly Bear,' 'Stop, Stop, Stop,' 'Fiddle on Your Fiddle,' 'Mysterious Rag,' 'Everybody's Doin' It,' 'Rag-Time Violin,' 'Take a Little Tip From Father,' 'When the Midnight Choo Choo Leaves Alabam,' 'I Want to Be in Dixie,' and, well, I've written a lot of stuff since then."

"Tell me about 'Alexander's Ragtime Band,' Irving, I said—for I had in mind the sensation this song caused in all English-speaking and foreign countries. On one occasion the writer was leaving London on the midnight express for Paris. At this time Londoners were snapping their fingers on every street corner to the words, 'Come on an' hear, come on an' hear, Alexander's Ragtime' etc. We remarked as the train pulled out, 'Thank goodness that's the last we'll hear of Alexander for some time' but on our arrival in Paris in every music-hall, café and on the streets they were 'Come on an' hear' in every language.

'Alexander's Ragtime Band'
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," Berlin said, "got its first start during the frolic of the Friars Club, previous to which nobody would believe in 'Alexander.' There was a big minstrel show number in the frolic and they needed a song for it. I volunteered to sing and I chose 'Alexander' and it scored (much to everybody's surprise) in all the big cities the Friars covered."

"Give me a recipe for successful song writing, Irving," I jokingly asked the ragtime king before I left.

"Work," he answered. "There are no soft snaps in the song-writing game—no such thing as being 'in right.' Song-writing all depends on the public. The thing it raves about one minute it will throw out in the next. Just now for some reason or other the public loves songs in which some of the words are spelled out, as a time fun with the marriage relationship was all the rage. All one had to do was to get up a song showing some domestic strife and one's fortune was made—at least for the moment. Then the public grew tired of this and the songster had to swiftly switch his lyre to something else."

"If you want to be a successful song writer you must keep moving or a new writer will take your place and your star which rose so suddenly will set just as rapidly. Things are moving quickly in these days. I cannot help thinking of the old days when songs like 'Swanee River,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' were built to last. And then Irving with a sigh added: 'It's something to be known as Stephen C. Foster, John Howard Payne, or even Dr. English of 'Ben Bolt' fame.'"

A BELASCAN QUEST
One of the many stories illustrating the endless pains to which David Belasco will go in his search for precisely the effect he desires is told by Miss Laura Hope Crews in referring to the rehearsals of "The Phantom Rival." Miss Crews had happened to mention the peculiarly hollow quality of a knocking upon her apartment door that had startled her from her sleep that morning, and as one of the incidents of the play called for a similar result of knocking at a door, Belasco thought it would be a good idea to duplicate the strange sound that had so startled the actress. Forthwith, he began tapping the table, the walls, every box in sight, and other objects, always asking Miss Crews if the sound was anything like that which she remembered. After some days of this the producer set a property man to building little boxes of various sorts of wood, and experimenting with the differences of sound obtained by inclosing various substances in the boxes. Finally, a box was evolved which, Miss Crews acknowledged, gave a very good reproduction of that strange knocking sound as she remembered it. In his search for an ultimate effect, Belasco's method has something in common with that which was pursued by Oscar Wilde, who, according to one legend, regarded it as a good forenoon's work when he had satisfied himself that a comma ought to go into a certain sentence; and a good afternoon's work when he had finally decided to take the comma out.

How He Works
To the interviewer Irving Berlin's honesty is refreshing. "I have had absolutely no musical education. I am unable to read notes. I play the piano in only one key and I must say I play it terribly," he said. "I never claimed to be the originator—but only the adapter-in-chief of ragtime. It is much more difficult for me to write successes now because people expect so much from me on account of my previous hits. I must forever keep at it for there are so many clever song-writers competing in the market today. My working hours are from noon until daylight, next day and let me tell you that I am making many enemies in the apartments below. Most of my successful melodies have come to me while I was 'dubbin' around the piano' in the key of F sharp."

"I labored under a great handicap through being unable to compose in more than one key but I overcame this by using a patented device with which I could automatically transpose, I have a piano with a moving keyboard; by shifting a lever to a point on a diagram indicating the key desired and by pressing a button the keyboard is moved up or down and while I strike



He wrote "Alexander's Ragtime Band"

the same keys as before a different set of strings give forth the tones. After I have conceived a melody my secretary who is an expert stenographer and pianist transcribes the air and then plays it over and over for me while I set the lyrics.

I could not help thinking as Irving talked, of the many successes he wrote which have caused the world to "snap its fingers." This boy (he does not look more than 25) with coal black hair and eyes, slim of figure, pale of complexion, who sent a wave of ragtime round the world, at 16 was a waiter at Nigger Mike's on Pell Street where slummers of the sight-seeing autos rewarded him with a few cents for the songs he sang.

"The first of my songs published," Irving continued, "was 'Marie From Sunny Italy.' This is composed to a meter called *syncopation*, which is of course different from ragtime. My next song, 'Queenie,' was pure ragtime. I did not do well with these songs but when our Johnny Hayes got in ahead of Dorondo in the great English Marathon I wrote the words and music of 'Dorondo,' which was my first hit. Then followed 'Sadie Salome, Go Home,' a parody on 'Meet Me in Rose Time, Rosie.'

His Many 'Hits'
"The sale of this song went into many hundreds of thousands. I had about struck my gait by this time and in quick succession followed 'My Wife's Gone to the Country,' (one of my biggest sellers) 'Call Me up Some Rainy Afternoon,' 'Next to Your Mother Whom Do You Love?' 'Grizzly Bear,' 'Stop, Stop, Stop,' 'Fiddle on Your Fiddle,' 'Mysterious Rag,' 'Everybody's Doin' It,' 'Rag-Time Violin,' 'Take a Little Tip From Father,' 'When the Midnight Choo Choo Leaves Alabam,' 'I Want to Be in Dixie,' and, well, I've written a lot of stuff since then."

"Tell me about 'Alexander's Ragtime Band,' Irving, I said—for I had in mind the sensation this song caused in all English-speaking and foreign countries. On one occasion the writer was leaving London on the midnight express for Paris. At this time Londoners were snapping their fingers on every street corner to the words, 'Come on an' hear, come on an' hear, Alexander's Ragtime' etc. We remarked as the train pulled out, 'Thank goodness that's the last we'll hear of Alexander for some time' but on our arrival in Paris in every music-hall, café and on the streets they were 'Come on an' hear' in every language.

'Alexander's Ragtime Band'
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," Berlin said, "got its first start during the frolic of the Friars Club, previous to which nobody would believe in 'Alexander.' There was a big minstrel show number in the frolic and they needed a song for it. I volunteered to sing and I chose 'Alexander' and it scored (much to everybody's surprise) in all the big cities the Friars covered."

"Give me a recipe for successful song writing, Irving," I jokingly asked the ragtime king before I left.

"Work," he answered. "There are no soft snaps in the song-writing game—no such thing as being 'in right.' Song-writing all depends on the public. The thing it raves about one minute it will throw out in the next. Just now for some reason or other the public loves songs in which some of the words are spelled out, as a time fun with the marriage relationship was all the rage. All one had to do was to get up a song showing some domestic strife and one's fortune was made—at least for the moment. Then the public grew tired of this and the songster had to swiftly switch his lyre to something else."

"If you want to be a successful song writer you must keep moving or a new writer will take your place and your star which rose so suddenly will set just as rapidly. Things are moving quickly in these days. I cannot help thinking of the old days when songs like 'Swanee River,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' were built to last. And then Irving with a sigh added: 'It's something to be known as Stephen C. Foster, John Howard Payne, or even Dr. English of 'Ben Bolt' fame.'"

A BELASCAN QUEST
One of the many stories illustrating the endless pains to which David Belasco will go in his search for precisely the effect he desires is told by Miss Laura Hope Crews in referring to the rehearsals of "The Phantom Rival." Miss Crews had happened to mention the peculiarly hollow quality of a knocking upon her apartment door that had startled her from her sleep that morning, and as one of the incidents of the play called for a similar result of knocking at a door, Belasco thought it would be a good idea to duplicate the strange sound that had so startled the actress. Forthwith, he began tapping the table, the walls, every box in sight, and other objects, always asking Miss Crews if the sound was anything like that which she remembered. After some days of this the producer set a property man to building little boxes of various sorts of wood, and experimenting with the differences of sound obtained by inclosing various substances in the boxes. Finally, a box was evolved which, Miss Crews acknowledged, gave a very good reproduction of that strange knocking sound as she remembered it. In his search for an ultimate effect, Belasco's method has something in common with that which was pursued by Oscar Wilde, who, according to one legend, regarded it as a good forenoon's work when he had satisfied himself that a comma ought to go into a certain sentence; and a good afternoon's work when he had finally decided to take the comma out.

How He Works
To the interviewer Irving Berlin's honesty is refreshing. "I have had absolutely no musical education. I am unable to read notes. I play the piano in only one key and I must say I play it terribly," he said. "I never claimed to be the originator—but only the adapter-in-chief of ragtime. It is much more difficult for me to write successes now because people expect so much from me on account of my previous hits. I must forever keep at it for there are so many clever song-writers competing in the market today. My working hours are from noon until daylight, next day and let me tell you that I am making many enemies in the apartments below. Most of my successful melodies have come to me while I was 'dubbin' around the piano' in the key of F sharp."

"I labored under a great handicap through being unable to compose in more than one key but I overcame this by using a patented device with which I could automatically transpose, I have a piano with a moving keyboard; by shifting a lever to a point on a diagram indicating the key desired and by pressing a button the keyboard is moved up or down and while I strike

J. SEARLE DAWLEY
ON THE PHOTOPLAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Massachusetts.—"What is one great need of motion-picture plays? Better characterization. Better characterization would result in the 'fewer and better stories' that are evidently so much desired today."

J. Searle Dawley had paused one forenoon, during his preparations at the Atlas studio in Newton for making a photoplay of his own composition, to discuss certain aspects of the motion picture of today. Mr. Dawley speaks from rounded experience, as he was one of the pioneer directors of the so-called feature picture, that is, the photoplay that requires an hour or longer to unroll upon the screen. Working for Edison and Famous Players he directed, among others, Miss Mary Pickford, Mrs. Fiske, H. B. Warner, Miss Marguerite Clark, and Miss Elsie Ferguson.

Films and Magazines
"One reason there is such a dearth of good stories on the screen—stories with freshly observed incidents, clearly individualized characters and distinctive atmosphere, all serving an interesting central idea—is that most of the men capable of writing such stories for the films are writing for the magazines. As Arthur Somers Roche remarked once at a meeting in which a number of us directors sought to obtain the magazine writer's point of view, they 'have learned one trade and don't propose to drop that to learn another.'"

"Not being able to obtain a sufficient number of original scenarios, the film producers buy the screen rights of stories written for magazines. Changes have to be made in adapting an idea from terms of narration into terms of visualization. If the authors only understood the director's problems, they would cease to find fault when necessary changes are made, and might try to write directly for the screen in a story-visualizing style that could easily be followed in its essentials by the director."

"Mind, I don't say that the producer will follow his scenario in the smallest details; not unless he is handed the perfect scenario, which, so far as I know, has never yet been written. The director's own nature will become a determining character in the picture, in the sense that the finished photoplay will take on a flavor peculiar to his own work. A photoplay that is so commonplace in style, or rather so lacking in style, that any one of twenty men might have directed it, deserves little respect, it seems to me."

The Director's Style
"Because the completed photoplay takes on a quality peculiar to the director, if the director is competent, I have always maintained that the director should write his own stories whenever he wishes to obtain his best results; and further, should work largely with the single star with whom his methods have proved congenial. The director naturally can express himself best in stories that are wholly of his own conception, and can thoroughly understand the individuality of his star only after working with the same player in several pictures. That brings us back to characterization again, for the problem in motion-picture acting, as in acting on the stage, is to secure a blend of the player's individuality with each characterization that comes up. Thus in directing the 'Bab' series with Miss Marguerite Clark I sought in the rehearsal to discover the little ways, peculiar to herself, that she had of responding to her own thoughts and the thoughts of others; and had her develop the characterizations in tone with her own traits. The results, I believe, were studies of a temperamental instead of a conventional type."

"The large film plants have one drawback which Mr. Dawley finds pleasure in escaping under the present circumstances of working on a single story in a small studio—there will be none of the distractions inevitable to the occupancy of a single large floor space by several companies at work simultaneously. Under such conditions it is almost impossible to get the best work out of a sensitive artist, such as Miss Ferguson, who has been used to the quiet of a deserted theater at rehearsals and of an attentive audience at performance."

Miss Margaret Marsh, who has hitherto been seen chiefly in serials, has the leading part in Mr. Dawley's picture. He is not yet ready to announce its title, but states that the story is a romantic fantasy. He feels that the motion-picture director has a great responsibility to the public as to the nature of the emotions and actions that he causes to be represented on the screen—that he has no right to exhibit impulses that have a tendency to degrade the spectator.

"Beauty of character, as expressed in kindly thought and action—particularly whimsicality such as Barrie's—that is what audiences yearn to see visualized," Mr. Dawley resumed. "If we get stories with better characterization, we can get better acting. For in the films we can photograph thought, thanks to the close-up, and the range and depth of thought depends upon what the author did with his characters."

NEW YORK NOTES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—"The Five Million," a comedy by Guy Bolton, which was reviewed in these columns on June 17 under the title of "Welcome Home," is announced to begin a New York engagement at the Lyric Theatre this evening. The story exhibits the returning soldier serio-comic dismay at the changes that went on at home while he was in France. The cast includes Miss Sue MacMan-

amy, Miss Beatrice Noyes, Robert McWade, Charles Abbe, and Harry Harwood.

The Theater Guild's production of "John Ferguson" has been moved to the Fulton Theatre to permit workmen to begin remodeling the Garrick Theatre. The guild announces a 35-week season at the Garrick, starting in the autumn.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has bought a large interest in Charles Frohman, Inc., whereby the motion picture company will have first call on the screen rights of the Frohman productions. This arrangement, it is said, will enable the picture company to retain to itself the stage work as well as the screen work of its players.

Charles Frohman, Inc., is to produce a new comedy by A. E. Thomas next season, called "Poor Mother."

NEW MELODRAMA
BY OWEN DAVISSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

"At 9:45," melodrama in three acts by Owen Davis, presented at the Playhouse, New York City, by William A. Brady, on the evening of June 28, 1919. The cast: Judge Robert Clayton George Backus
Howard Noel Tearle
Jim Everett Edward Langford
Jack Grover Walter Lewis
Captain Dixon John Cromwell
Doane Frank Hatch
Doyle Frank Hilton
Mack Marie Goff
Dr. Norton Alfred Heese
Gilliland Edith Shayne
Molly Elise Bartlett
Ruth Jordan Marie Goff
Mary Doane Madeline King
Margaret Clancy Idaline Cotton
Tom Daly John Harrington

NEW YORK, New York.—Owen Davis' melodrama, "At 9:45," which is the bill at the Playhouse, resembles Stephen Gardner Champlin's "Who Did It?" which was brought out a while ago at the Belmont, in observing the classic unities. The difference is that "At 9:45" is slightly less thorough-going in its use of the unity procedure. For while it holds strictly to unity of time, it relaxes slightly in the matter of unity of place. About two hours and a half are required for the working out of the plot. Unity of time, therefore, is observed to the point of realism. Neither the Greek nor their seventeenth century imitators in France did better than that. Realism, indeed, is hardly a strong enough word. Actually is almost what it should be called, in the case of an evening performance, at any rate; because the moment when the curtain rises and the moment when the mysterious shot, the origin of all the trouble in the Clayton household, is fired are nearly identical. All the evening long the interest is what happened at 9:45 o'clock. The rule of unity of place, in its turn, is applied with more elasticity, the action being suffered to change little from curtain to curtain. Oh, the unities were-canons of art once. How they troubled the conscience of Dryden. They are things now with which writers of melodrama struggle and play tricks on audiences. The events of "At 9:45" happen, classically, all in one country; yes, in one city; more than that, in one neighborhood. But they do not happen all in one room, as in "Who Did It?"

Certain of the Clayton family and friends attend a dancing party one evening at a New York hotel. Certain others are at home at the Clayton residence, five minutes' walk from the hotel. The question is, who, if any, body, leaves the hotel, goes to Judge Clayton's house and at precisely 9:45 o'clock fires the shot that brings the judge's discolored son to punishment. The father is sure it is a former army officer with whom the son has quarreled. The mother is sure it is a young woman whom the son has jilted. The police captain, in the manner of his melodramatic kind, goes about finding out who fired the shot, with the result that just about everybody he suspects confesses to having done it.

With this sort of thing the audience is baited—no, kept in suspense—to heart's desire. And the artistic upshot of it all is some strong acting on the part of several of the artists in the confession scenes. The most striking work in these scenes is done by Frank Hatch, in the character of the family servant. It is not quite a perfect job. At the climax of the confession Mr. Hatch rather parts company with his character and addresses the audience in his own person; nevertheless he does seize one of the few opportunities which the author gives in the whole play for warm, human expression, and makes the most of it.

THEATRICAL
The Wonder Play
A. H. WOODS Presents
LOUIS MANN
IN
"Friendly Enemies"
THE NATION'S PLAY
HUDSON
Theatre, W. 44th St.
Wed. and Sat. 8:30

Cohan & Harris Theatre West
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15
The Royal Vagabond
A COMBINED OPERA COMIQUE
SMITH & GOLDEN'S N. Y. SUCCESS
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION Theatre, 41th St.
Evenings 8:30, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE HOME FORUM

The Glacier Lakes of California

Among all the unlooked for treasures hidden away in the Alpine solitudes of the Sierra, none so surely charm and surprise all kinds of travelers as the glacier lakes. The belted forests and the glaciers and snow make a telling appearance, even to the distant plains; but not a single stream is visible, nor a hollow where one might hope for a lake. Nevertheless, wild rivers are falling and sounding in every cañon, and all their upper branches are fairly laden with lakes, like orchard trees with fruit. They lie embosomed in the deep woods, down in the grovy bottoms of cañons, high on bald table-lands, and around the feet of the icy Alps, mirroring back their beauty over and over again. The whole number in the California Alps can hardly be less than fifteen hundred, not counting the smaller pools and tarns, which are innumerable. Perhaps two-thirds or more lie on the western flank of the range, and all are in the Alpine and sub-Alpine regions. Occasionally long, narrow specimens occur upon the steep sides of dividing ridges, their basins swung lengthwise like hammocks, and very rarely one is found lying so exactly on the summit of the range at the head of some pass that its waters are discharged down both flanks—east, to be lost in the torrid sage plains of the Great Basin; west, to escape through the Golden Gate to the sea.

In the upper cañons we usually find them in pretty regular succession, strung together like beads on the bright ribbons of their feeding streams which pour white from one to the other, their perfect stillness making impressive contrast with the grand blare and glare of the connecting cañons. In Lake Hollow, on the north side of the Hoffman spur, immediately above the great Tuolumne cañon, there are ten lovely lakelets lying near together in one general hollow like eggs in a nest. Seen from above in one general view, feathered with Williamson spruce, and fringed with sedge, they seem to me the most singularly beautiful lake-cluster I have ever discovered.

Lake Tahoe, twenty-two miles long by ten wide, and from five hundred to over one thousand six hundred feet in depth, is the largest of the Sierra lakes. It lies just beyond the northern limit of the true Alps, between the axis of the range and a spur that puts out on the east side from near the head of the Carson. Its forested shores go curving in and out around many an emerald bay and pine-crowned promontory, and its waters are everywhere as intensely pure as any to be found in the icy Alps. . . . But by far the greater number of the high Alpine lakes are quite small, few

of them exceeding a mile in length, most of them less than half a mile. When a mountain lake is born, it is an irregular, expressionless crescent, inclosed in banks of rock and ice—bare, glaciated rock on the lower side, the rugged snout of a glacier on the upper. In this condition it remains for many a year, until, at length, toward the end of some auspicious cluster of seasons, the glacier recedes beyond the upper margin, leaving it open from shore to shore for the first time in thousands of years. The landscape, cold and bare, is reflected in its pure depths, the winds ruffle its glassy surface, and the sun fills it with throbbing spangles, while its waves begin to lap and murmur around its leafless shores—sun spangles and stars its only flowers, the winds and the snow its only visitors. Meanwhile the glacier continues to recede, and numerous fills bring down glacier mud, sand, grains, and pebbles, giving rise to margin rings and plates of soil. To these fresh soil beds come many a waiting plant; first, a hardy carex, with arching leaves, and a spike of brown flowers; then, as the seasons grow warmer and the soil-beds deeper and wider, other sedges take their appointed places, and these are joined by blue gentians, daisies, dodecatheons, violets, honeysuckles, and many a lowly moss. Shrubs also begin to grow, the new garden taking on its sloxy leaves and purple flowers, the Arctic willow, making soft woven carpets, together with the heathy bracken and cassiope, the fairest and dearest of them all. Insects now enrich the air, frogs pipe cheerily in the shallows, soon followed by the ouzel, which is the first bird to visit a glacier lake, as the sedge is the first of plants. —Muir.

A Painter of Ideas, Not Objects

As an artist, Watts had a large and many-sided inheritance, and many types of excellence lived again in him. To a certain extent the spirit of Phidias, as well as that of Michael Angelo, was in him. So was that of Giotto, of Carpaccio, and John Bellini, of da Vinci and Raphael, of Titian and Tintoretto. He was the successor of them all, the continuator of their work. . . . Hence his amazing versatility. He so imbued their spirit as to reproduce it in oil painting, in fresco, in sculpture, and as designed in metal. And yet he had no master in the ordinary sense of the term. "I followed no influence," he said, "even in youth." And if he called no man master, he did not find a school. He said, "I paint ideas, not objects," but by that he did not mean that he ignored the real. His pathway to reality was carried out along ideal lines. In an ever memorable sentence he wrote, "My intention has not been so much to paint pictures that will charm the eye, as to suggest great thoughts that will appeal to the imagination and the heart, and kindle all that is best and noblest in humanity." And so great was his mastery of technique, and his power of draftsmanship, it was far greater in symbolic representation, with what may be called a character-purpose underneath. . . . No one realized more fully, or proved better than he did, that the media through which artistic truth is presented, or conveyed must be as perfect as technical processes can make them; but then he also saw, and taught that they must express what they cannot delineate. . . . Allegory was to Watts what his "dramatic-lyric" work in verse was to Browning. . . . And in all of it, as was wrought out by him, there was nothing strained or unreal; although much was elusive at first sight. . . . It is the combination of this clear, direct allegory, this unambiguous ideal touching with exceeding firmness of contour and warmth of color, that has made his pictures appeal with such a charm alike to the educated and half-educated classes.—William Knight.

The Tailor of Newport

Cooper introduces two of the characters in "The Red Rover," the youth Pardon, and the old tailor of Newport. In the following conversation, the time being just after the fall of Quebec: "The spot to which we wish to transport the reader, was neither more nor less than the shop of a tailor, who did not disdain to perform the most minute offices of his vocation in his own headful person. The humble edifice stood at no great distance from the water, in the skirts of the town, and in such a situation as to enable its occupant to look out upon the loveliness of the inner basin, and through a vista cut by the elements between islands, even upon the lake-like scenery of the outer harbor. A small, though little frequented wharf, lay before the door; while a certain air of negligence, and the absence of bustle, sufficiently manifested that the place itself was not the immediate site of the much-boasted commercial prosperity of the port. "The afternoon was like a morning in spring, the breeze which occasionally rippled the basin possessing that peculiar bland influence which is so often felt in the American autumn; and the worthy mechanic labored at his calling, seated on his shop-board at the open window, far better satisfied with himself than many of those whose fortune it is to be placed in state, beneath canopies of velvet and gold. On the outer side of the little building, a tall, awkward, but vigorous and well-formed countryman was lounging, with one shoulder placed against the side of the shop, seemingly in waiting for the completion of the garment, in which the other toiled, and with which he intended to adorn his person in an adjoining parish on the succeeding Sabbath. "Yes," exclaimed the tailor; "yes, smarter things may have fallen from the lips of man, than such as the squire poured out today, but we in the provinces have never heard them. When



The Grass Market, Edinburgh, from the lithograph by Percy Robertson

he spoke of the plains of Father Abraham, and of the smoke and thunder of the battle, Pardon, it stirred up such feelings in my bosom that I verily believe that I could have had the heart to throw aside the thimble, and go forth myself, to seek glory for the cause of the King. "The youth turned his head toward the heroic tailor, with an expression of drollery about the eyes that proved he had the gift of humor, however the quality was suppressed by the restraints of a very peculiar manner and education.

"There's an opening now, neighbor Homespun, for an ambitious man," he said. "Yes, yes," returned the man who, either in his youth or age, had made so capital a blunder in the choice of a profession, "a fine and promising chance it is for one who counts five and twenty, but many of my days have gone by, and I must spend the rest of them here, between buckram and osenburghs—who put the dye into this cloth, Pardy?—it is the best laid in bark I've handled this fall. "Let the old woman alone for giving the lasting color to her web; I'll engage, neighbor Homespun, provided you furnish the proper fit, there'll not be a better dressed lad on the island than my own mother's son! But sin' you cannot be a general, Goodman, you'll have the comfort of knowing there'll be no more fighting without you. Everybody agrees that the French won't hold out much longer, and then we must have a peace."

"So best, so best, boy, for one who has seen as much of war as I. I know how to put a rational value on the blessings of tranquillity! "Then you aren't altogether unacquainted, Goodman, with the new trade you thought of setting up? "I—I have been through five long wars, and I've reason to thank God that I've gone through them all without a scratch as big as one this needle would make. Five long and I may say glorious wars have I lived through in my life."

"A perilous time it must have been for you, neighbor. But I don't remember to have heard of more than two quarrels. . . . "You are but a boy. Here is this war which is now so likely to be soon ended. . . . Then there was the business of '45, when the old Warren sailed up and down our coasts; a scourge to His Majesty's enemies, and a safeguard to all loyal subjects. Then there was a business in Germany, concerning which we had awful accounts. That makes three, cocking his spectacles, and counting with his thimble, on the fingers of the other hand. The fourth was the rebellion of '15, of which I pretend not to have seen much, being but a youth at the time; and the fifth was the dreadful murder that was spread through the Province, of a general rising of the blacks and the Indians. . . . "Well, I had always reckoned you for a home-staying and peaceable man, neighbor," returned the admiring countryman; "nor did I ever dream that you had seen these serious movements."

"I have not boasted, Pardon, or I might have added other heavy matters to the list. There was a great struggle in the east, no longer ago than the year '32, for the Persian throne. You have read of the laws of the Medes and Persians; well, for the very throne that gave forth those unalterable laws was there a frightful struggle; but, as it was not in Christendom, I do not account it among my own experience; though I might have spoken of the Porteous mob with great

reason, as it took place in another portion of the very kingdom in which I lived."

"You must have journeyed much, and have been stirring late and early, Goodman, to have seen all these things, and to have got no harm? "I have often heard the spot called 'Hell Gate' spoken of; and I may say, too, that I know a man well who has been through it twice; once in going to York, and once in coming home."

"He had enough of it, I'll engage! Did he tell you of the pot which tossed and roars as if the biggest of Beelzebub's fires was burning beneath, and of the hog's back over which the water pitches, as it may tumble over the great Falls of the West? Owing to reasonable skill in our seamen, and uncommon resolution in the passengers, we happily had a good time of it through ourselves, though I care not who knows it. I will own it is a severe trial to the courage to enter that dreadful strait. We cast out our anchors at certain islands, which lie a few furlongs this side the place, and sent a pinnace, with the captain and two stout seamen, to reconnoiter the spot to see if it were in a peaceful state or not. The report being favorable, the passengers were landed, and the vessel was got through. . . . in safety. "You journeyed through the Gate on foot?" demanded the attentive boor. "Certain! It would have been a sinful and blasphemous tempting of Providence to have done otherwise, feeling that our duty called us to no sacrifice. But all that danger is gone by, and so, I trust, will that of this war."

Rousseau and His Heroism

Of Rousseau and his heroism I cannot say so much. He is not what I call a strong man. A morbid, excitable, spasmodic man; at best, intense rather than strong. He had not "the talent of Silence," an invaluable talent. . . . Rousseau had not depth or width, nor calm force for difficulty; the first characteristic of true greatness. A fundamental mistake to call vehement and rigidity strength. . . . A man who cannot hold his peace till the time come for speaking and acting, is no right man. Of Rousseau's literary talents, greatly celebrated still among his countrymen, I do not say much. His Books, like himself, are what I call unhealthy, not the good sort of Books. . . . Not white sunlight; something operatic, a kind of rose-pink, artificial brightness. . . . That same rose-pink is not the right hue. Look at a Shakespeare, at a Goethe, even at a Walter Scott! He who has once seen into this, has seen the difference of the True from the Sham-True and will discriminate them ever afterwards.—Carlyle.

Summer

The swallow twittered about the eaves; Blithely she sings, and sweet, and clear; Around her climb the woodbine leaves In a golden atmosphere. —Celia Thaxter.

As a Castle Cut Out of Paper

Few people have derived more enjoyment from a walk than Stevenson, whether in the town or the country. Here is a description of a walk in Edinburgh with Baxter. "We had a good deal of fun," he says, "first of rhyming on the names of all the shops we passed, and afterwards buying needles. . . . from open-air vendors, and taking much pleasure in their inexhaustible eloquence. Every now and then as we went, Arthur's Seat showed its head at the end of the street. Now, today the blue sky and the sunshine were both entirely wintry; and there was about the hill, in these glimpses, a sort of thin, unreal, crystalline distinctness that I have not often seen excelled. As the sun began to go down over the valley between the new town and the old, the evening grew resplendent; all the gardens and low-lying buildings sank back and became almost invisible in a mist of wonderful sun, and the Castle stood up against the sky, as thin and sharp in outline as a castle cut out of paper. Baxter made a good remark about Princes Street, that it was the most elastic street for length that he knew; sometimes it looks, as it looked to-night, interminable, a way leading right into the heart of the red sun-down; sometimes, again, it shrinks together, as if for warmth, on one of the clear, east-windy days, until it seems to lie underneath your feet."

The Kansas Plains in Summer

There is little rain. The air is yellow. The earth is yellow. The prairie loses its green. And always a bright, hot wind sweeps past from the south, a wind that glitters like steel. In the evening we ride out upon the prairie, which resembles a black, listless ocean under the night. Far out upon it we stop our horses, and throw our heads back with delight, to enjoy the vast, unknown, black silences beyond. Always here there is a certain exhilaration, an atmosphere of youth and triumph that makes undesirable things seem temporarily distant. I am enchanted by the beauty of the prairie nights. I lie awake to watch their changing phases; dewless, glittering.—Edna Worthley Underwood, in "Letters from a Prairie Garden."

Perseverance

In facile nature fancies quickly grow, But such quick fancies have but little root. Soon the narcissus flowers and falls, But slow The tree whose blossoms shall mature to fruit. Grace is a moment's happy feeling, power A life's slow growth; and we for many an hour Must strive and toil, and wait and weep, if we The perfect fruit of all we are would see. —Leonardo da Vinci (tr. by William Wetmore Story).

Christian Science Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS noteworthy that when Christ Jesus sent out the disciples, whom he had been instructing in spiritual truth, to make his teaching known to others, he told them to "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." And when he sent out on a similar errand the seventy he commanded to them was that "into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you," "heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." There cannot be any doubt but that these passages convey the plain meaning that Jesus was assured that his followers, because of the instruction he had given them, were able in the degree of their understanding to perform works of healing of a like nature to those he himself had so frequently wrought and to which they had been witnesses.

After the great Teacher had finished his work on earth, the disciples continued to heal the sick as "The Acts of the Apostles" faithfully chronicles. Thus, for example, Peter healed the lame man who was "laid daily" at the Temple gate, and Ananias, "which had kept his bed eight years," and was paralyzed; and this disciple also raised Tabitha from the dead (Acts ii, 2; ix, 33; ix, 36-41). Stephen "did great wonders and miracles among the people" (Acts vi, 8), and Paul likewise "wrought special miracles" (Acts xix, 11), healing the cripple at Lystra and restoring Eutychus to life. And James declares in the fifth chapter of his epistle that "the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up."

Now, every healing recorded, not only in the New Testament but in the Old as well, proved that law, spiritual law, could be made operative whereby sickness of all kinds could be destroyed; and not only so but that death itself could be overcome by its activity. In no case did matter play any part in these demonstrations. All their healings were the result of spiritual understanding. They—all of them—were metaphysicians who understood in a greater or less degree the law of Spirit and the omnipotence of spiritual law; and it was their conscious application of this law, "the prayer of faith" spoken of by James, which destroyed the diseases brought before their notice by afflicted humanity. Christian Science has revealed all this. For a long time the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, had labored to discover the Science of Christian healing. Mrs. Eddy discovered divine Principle, a knowledge which makes spiritual healing possible. This Principle she found to be infinite good. It was the knowledge that divine Principle is infinite good that revealed to her the fact that evil is unreal; and that, since disease is not good, or, in other words, since disease is a form of evil, disease is unreal. The discovery brought about Mrs. Eddy's own instantaneous healing from a condition which was threatening her life. Having made the great discovery of the allness, the omnipresence, the omnipotence of Principle, she set to work to reduce it to a system, which was stated later on in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Writing of Christian Science on pages 146 and 147 of this book, she says: "Divine metaphysics is now reduced to a system, to a form comprehensible by and adapted to the thought of the age in which we live. This system enables the learner to demonstrate the divine Principle, upon which Jesus' healing was based, and the sacred rules for its present application to the cure of disease."

Suppose some one to be desirous of learning some branch of human knowledge, would he not secure an approved textbook on the subject and proceed to study it diligently? Mathematics, in its rudiments even, cannot be grasped in a day. The student needs to begin at the very beginning of the subject and work up to greater proficiency in it, step by step, doing numerous problems at each successive stage. Just so it is with divine Science. Everybody has to start at the beginning to know the allness of God, the divine Principle of the universe. And Christian Science explains the nature of divine Principle and how the understanding of Principle can be applied to all the problems of human existence. There is no royal road to the acquiring of this understanding. It means consecration of thought and purpose. It means the sacrifice of the belief of pleasure and pain in matter. But the spiritual gain cannot be computed, for Christian Science leads a man into fuller and freer and happier living, healing him from the distresses of the body as well as from the sinful desires of the flesh.

How then, more particularly, does healing take place in Christian Science? Healing takes place through the power of divine Principle. The person who is in need of healing believes in the reality of evil or inharmonious, is usually full of fear, and thinks that matter is real. His fears and erroneous beliefs are the only cause of that which is called disease. He reads the Christian Science textbook, and so learns the truth of man's being and of his relation to God. Perhaps he goes to a Christian Science practitioner for help. What does the practitioner do? One thing is certain; he could never heal the sick man of his erroneous beliefs if he himself believed that fear, matter, and disease

were real. In Christian Science the truth about Principle is revealed; the truth that Principle is infinite and omnipotent good, and that consequently fear, matter, and disease are false concepts of the human mind. This mind is not a healer—nothing but an understanding of the operation of divine Mind can heal sickness or sin. There must be a turning for help to Truth and the truth about Principle must be realized. Mrs. Eddy states the nature of the process very clearly on page xi of the Preface to Science and Health when she writes: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation."

Thousands have been healed, not infrequently of what are called incurable diseases, through Christian Science. The world has not failed to take cognizance of the fact. But how slow men are in their approach to Truth! And why is this? Simply because the world is deeply asleep in the dream that there is life, intelligence, sensation, and power in matter. That, indeed, is the supposititious origin of all disease.

The Hope of the Hills

To myself, mountains are the beginning and end of all natural scenery. . . . I can look with happy admiration at the lowland flowers and woods, and open skies; the happiness is tranquil and cold, like that of examining detached flowers in a conservatory, or reading a pleasant book. . . . But the slightest rise and fall in the road—a mossy bank at the side of a crag of chalk, with brambles at its brow, overhanging it—a ripple over three or four stones in the stream by the bridge—above all, a wild bit of ferny ground under a fir or two, looking as if possibly one might see a hill if one got to the other side of the trees, will instantly give me intense delight, because the shadow, or the hope of the hills is in them.—Ruskin.

Sowing

See! with a heart full of hope, to the earth golden seed thou entrustest! And with joy in the spring, waitest to see it appear. Art thou mindful to strew in the furrows of time worthy actions, Which for eternity bloom, calmly by wisdom's hand sown? —Schiller.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition . . . \$5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition . . . \$5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50
Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1454 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 160 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St. Chicago, 1454 McCormick Bldg. Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg. San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg. Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg. London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Common Fractions of Intoxication

THERE is something almost laughable in the actions of those scrupulous lawmakers in the United States Congress who would have the country believe that the matter of defining intoxicating liquor, for the purposes of prohibition enforcement, involves an extremely delicate question. These punctilious gentlemen are willing to persuade themselves that, because the courts may find it difficult to reach a decision as to what constitutes an intoxicating liquor under the terms of the law as it was originally framed, a similar difficulty is inevitable for the lawmakers themselves. And yet there is a difference so wide that it might well be considered sufficient to relieve the congressmen of their doubts, even to embolden them to prompt and conclusive action. While the courts, left to deal with the problem as originally presented, may be expected to interpret the meaning of the phrases in which the war prohibition law was couched, Congress has it within its power to define the intent of Congress in language that shall be unmistakable. When Congress framed the war prohibition law to prevent the manufacture or production in the United States of "beer, wines, and other intoxicating malt and vinous liquor," it knew exactly what it was doing. So did the people of the country. Nowhere was there any real doubt as to the intent of the proscription. And there is no real doubt now. The hesitancy of the Senate in the matter of how much alcohol shall be considered to make a beverage intoxicating does not represent any consideration whatever that is consistent with the upholding of the law itself.

The inconsistency of the scrupulous ones is where the laugh comes in. To note the delicacy with which they weigh the question as to whether the percentage of alcohol should be specified as a fraction of 1 per cent, or as 2 3/4 per cent, one might imagine that the present purpose was to give all who seek to run counter to the law the very widest latitude. As if, indeed, the main point of passing a prohibition law must be to make it as nearly non-prohibitive as possible! If the law was needed at all, and if it is to stand, where is the reasonableness of putting the presumption in favor of those forces that would, by their very nature, tend to infringe the law and to nullify it? If alcohol is, in the view of the House and Senate, the factor that is to determine whether a beverage is, or is not, to be prohibited by the law, the reasonable and logical procedure would seem to be for the Congress, in providing for the enforcement of this prohibition, to save not the greatest proportion of alcohol that could by any means be considered less than sufficient to produce intoxication, but, rather, only the least percentage requisite to pass over those traces of alcohol that are inseparable from fruit concoctions and preservative processes in beverages that are not, and never have been, popularly included amongst intoxicating drinks. There is no doubt anywhere as to what the law was intended to accomplish. The benefit of any doubt as to its phraseology should be made to accrue to the protection of those beverage-makers whose activities tend to uphold the temperance which the law encourages, rather than of those whose business has been responsible for the very effects which the law was framed to obviate.

If Congress is in a mood for hair-splitting over this law, it might take time to consider whether it wishes to base the whole meaning of "intoxicating" on the presence of alcohol. Possibly alcohol is not the whole story. Lexicographers mention opium as an intoxicant. Perhaps Congress would do well to consider whether, if it makes the alcoholic content the sole determinant of an "intoxicating" beverage, some one may not come along later with a concoction of opium, or chloral, or belladonna, or what not, that shall offer possibilities of intoxicating effects without, alas! being amenable under the terms of the law.

As a matter of fact, it is clear enough that the Nation does not expect Congress to quibble over this matter. The attitude of the country is established by the action of forty-four of the states in the passage, six months ago, of the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. The meaning of that action can be nothing else than that bone-dry prohibition shall go into effect in this country at the earliest possible moment. It is a technicality of the amending process that delays the constitutional interdiction until January next; the delay cannot in any sense, be rightly considered as stipulated by the attitude of the country. Congress might fairly take this fact into consideration at the present time. It might fairly remove any doubt as to the measure or effect of the so-called war-time prohibition that began on July 1, even the doubt as to whether or not these shall intervene a period of license between a possible early demobilization and the coming in of constitutional prohibition. In view of the pronounced attitude of the country on this matter, a Congress that hesitates is a Congress that should be challenged. The only reasonable action by the lawmakers in Washington is that which subserves, unequivocally, not the purpose of the liquor interests to perpetuate an evil, but the declared purpose of this Nation to wipe that evil out.

Melquiades Alvarez

IN VIEW of the tremendous bid that is being made in Spain at the present time to emphasize the great claims to political distinction and leadership of Mr. Melquiades Alvarez, the leader of the Reformista Party, it is important to attempt some just estimate as to where Mr. Alvarez really stands. The Reformista Party, it will be remembered, was formed some years ago by Mr. Alvarez and Mr. Azcarate, and, whilst composed of "Radicals and indeed ultra-Radicals of the Left," it is fundamentally monarchical in its views, being, in point of fact, a monarchical development of a wing of the Republican

Party. The party is small numerically, but, as so often happens with small parties, it is composed of men of considerable ability and possesses much influence in Spanish politics.

Of this party Mr. Alvarez is essentially the leader, in every sense of that word, and, in the course of a speech delivered at Madrid, recently, he made it quite clear that his ideas of leadership were extending and that he definitely aimed at office and power. "I want power," he declared on that occasion, "and I say it. I am ambitious for the sovereignty of the people, because I want to expunge from Spain the traditional prejudices." Such ambitions are, of course, not only unexceptionable, but praiseworthy in the highest degree. The only question is how far Mr. Alvarez would be able to fulfill the responsibilities of power if he attained to it.

Now, it is almost a platitude to say that the man who is to save Spain, today, from the almost pitiable condition of moral dullness into which she has been plunged must be a man who has gained some true and practical vision of the needs and overwhelming significance of the hour. He must be a man who has awakened to and frankly recognized the utter wrongness of Spain's attitude during the war, and is prepared to urge, preach, and teach, in season and out of season, a concept of nationality far transcending the narrow vision of self-interest which was the utmost the Spanish statesman seemed to be able to attain during the war. What was Mr. Alvarez's attitude during the war? In theory, he was strongly and confessedly pro-Ally. He well-nigh exhausted rhetoric in expressing his attachment to the allied cause, and in directing attention to the "heroism, generosity, and self-denial of France," but when any examination is made of his statements, statements made at a time when all the allied world was fighting with its back to the wall for civilization, it is found that, at every turn, they are based on self-interest. Spain should and could remain neutral. She had no irreconcilable peoples to consider, and she did not dream of territorial expansion. To assist the Central Empires would be equivalent to destroying Spain, for they could not defend themselves against France, England, and Portugal. Reasons of supreme importance obliged Spaniards to be with the Allies, and the Reformistas were more enthusiastic and convinced friends of the Allies every day. In matters of trade and commerce they were bound by interest far more with England and France than with Germany. So did Mr. Alvarez deliver himself in his famous speech at Valencia some two and a half years ago. The vision behind such views as these, if it still holds with him, and there is no reason to suppose that it does not, can never help Spain or any other country.

The White Ant Policy

ONE of the most significant of recent developments in the realm of Australian Labor is the adoption by the Provisional One Big Union Council of what is known as the "white ant policy." This policy, which was pursued in America by the I. W. W., consists in the formation of branches of the One Big Union "on the jobs and in the workshops" throughout the country, quite irrespective of the particular union of the men thus employed. In other words, instead of the One Big Union maintaining itself as a great federation of all unions, it will, under the scheme just adopted, seek to become a union itself, canvassing for recruits, and, everywhere, seeking to gain adherents at the expense of the individual trades unions. The result of this policy in America has been to break up many of the smaller unions, and to place a tremendous power in the hands of the central organization.

Now the I. W. W. is, today, a prohibited organization in Australia. It was formally banned just two years ago, when the government, having defeated the great attempt on the part of the extreme Labor section to bring the industry of the country to a standstill, by means of a general strike, took vigorous action against the I. W. W., prosecuting and imprisoning many of its leaders, and pronouncing it an illegal organization. Officially the I. W. W. "went out," but the extinction was much more apparent than real. Within a very short time of the official decision, there began to be discussed, up and down the country, a new Labor organization, conceived on even wider lines than the I. W. W., and known as the One Big Union. The tremendously rapid growth of this movement has been one of the most remarkable features of Australian Labor politics during the past eighteen months. Outwardly, it professed to have no connection whatever with the I. W. W., and, indeed, there can be no question that many of its members were opposed to the I. W. W. methods. Nevertheless those who were most intimately acquainted with the inner workings of the "new octopus" recognized how faithfully it was modeled on the I. W. W. scheme; whilst the frankly I. W. W. element in the organization have evidently been only waiting for a favorable opportunity to capture the union for a more thoroughgoing revolutionary policy.

In this effort they have been instructed and aided by the Workers International Industrial Union, which, like the One Big Union, rose up out of the ashes of the I. W. W. This union has made the white ant policy one of the mainstays of its political creed, and, as the result of a carefully organized and persistent propaganda, its members have, at last, so effectively gained the ear of the Trades Hall One Big Union leaders that these leaders have indorsed the job organization or white ant policy. The policy, however, has by no means secured the undivided support of all the members of the One Big Union, and a split in the ranks of the union seems to be inevitable. The whole situation is indeed one of extreme complexity. Although One Big Unionism has undoubtedly made tremendous strides throughout the Commonwealth, achieving wholesale conversions quite dramatic in their extent, nevertheless, a very large and very influential section of Labor has never taken kindly to the scheme. The obvious threat which it contains to the integrity and authority of the individual unions made it objectionable to many from the start, and now that its council has adopted a policy which confirms "the worst fears," a much more decided alignment on one side or the other may, surely, be looked for.

Coal Question in Canada

ONE of the most important points brought out by Mr. C. A. Magrath, the former Canadian Fuel Controller, in his recent report on the activities of his office, down to the time of its abolition, was undoubtedly that which dealt with the question of transportation as a master factor in the Canadian coal problem. "It cannot be impressed upon the Canadian public too strongly," Mr. Magrath declared, "that the coal supply, to the consumers of this country, is primarily a question of transportation." Now, the ordinary householder in Canada, as in many other countries, has suffered many things at the hands of the coal dealers, and there is no little excuse for him if he suspects that any exercise of foresight on his part will not result in any advantage to himself, but only in an additional profit to the coal dealer. Nevertheless there can be no question that a national understanding, or anything like a national understanding, of the problem of coal distribution in its broad aspects, accompanied by a national determination to act in the matter so as best to facilitate the work would quickly compel a very considerable reduction in prices.

Mr. Magrath insists that the key to the whole situation lies in the question of the proper time for the consumer to place his order for his winter's supply of coal, and those who have any acquaintance with the situation can hardly fail to agree with him. Canada is a peculiarly situated country in this respect. In winter, when coal is most needed, transport facilities are most difficult. Not only are the great waterways of the country frozen, but railway transport is rendered much more uncertain. As a consequence, coal dealers at any distance from the mines, and, as Mr. Magrath points out, very little coal is consumed in Canada within 200 miles of the source of supply, are obliged to lay in enormous stocks during the summer months, at a proportionate outlay of capital, and to do so without being able to form any very clear idea as to how much they may need.

So important does Mr. Magrath consider this question that he advocates, in order to encourage the buying of domestic coal in the spring and the early summer, which is the slack season, a considerable reduction in the price per ton on April 1 of each year, to be followed by a monthly addition until the normal winter price is regained in September. He also considers that it might be possible to work out an arrangement with the railroad managers for a reduction in the freight rates during the summer, or at least a rearrangement of existing tariffs so that there would be a further inducement for buying fuel in the spring and summer, thus assisting the stabilizing of the industry. "For this," he adds, "is at once the season of greatest steam efficiency, lowest cost of operation, and least amount of freight traffic." The whole question is very much worth the attention of every citizen. The great lessons of national conservation in many directions, learned in the school of experience during the past five years, should not be lost. Failure to remember them and to profit by them can have but one inevitable result, namely, to place a new tool, or rather to replace an old one, in the hands of the profiteer.

Corcoran House

AN ANNOUNCEMENT has recently been made that another of the historic residences in Washington is to be razed. It seems to be but an incident, as it were, in the march of the "newer-Washington program," a plan which began to take quite definite shape even before the recent war, but which was expedited and advanced somewhat prematurely by the exigencies of administrative necessities during the war. With the passing of the emergency period, however, there seems to have begun a reversion to the plan for permanent improvements previously outlined. A part of this plan, it now appears, is the proposed erection by the United States Chamber of Commerce of a large building for executive purposes. This structure is to overlook Lafayette Square, from a site upon which now stands the historic residence known as Corcoran House, intimately identified, for almost a century, with the political history of the country. The mansion, which formerly was surrounded by fine private gardens, was the home of Daniel Webster when that statesman and lawyer was at the zenith of his career, and, apparently, when he prepared and delivered his famous "Seventh of March" speech, in which he discussed the right of "peaceable secession," and his still more famous speech in reply to Hayne. The house was also once the home of W. W. Corcoran, philanthropist, and, at different periods, the Washington domicile of Calvin S. Brice, formerly Senator from Ohio, and Chauncey M. Depew, formerly Senator from New York.

Corcoran House, in the days of Webster's greatest activity in the United States Senate, became the center in which were enacted momentous affairs which shaped the policies of the Whig Party, at the head of which stood men like Webster and Henry Clay, for years rivals for the presidency. Upon the election of the first President Harrison, in 1840, Webster became Secretary of State, and continued in that office under President Tyler. In 1844, and again in 1848, he failed to receive the nomination of his party for the presidency, but in 1850 he became Secretary of State once more, this time in the Cabinet of President Fillmore, who succeeded President Taylor. It was at this time that Webster enunciated, although not, perhaps, by its present name, the doctrine of "self-determination" of nations. The utterance was made in correspondence with the Austrian Minister, Chevalier Hülsemann, in which Webster declared the right and duty of the United States to recognize the new Hungarian Republic and its sponsor and champion, Kossuth, and to foster and sympathize with "the development of responsible governments in any part of the world." This last undertaking in the field of national and international politics was, perhaps, his last great effort, for, when he was again disappointed by his failure to receive the presidential nomination, in 1852, he retired from public life.

In the march of events the need is, of course, imperative for just such things as the sale and razing of Cor-

coran House has made possible. The old, if its usefulness has passed, cannot be allowed to interfere with or impede the progress of the new. Yet there remains a doubt whether the sentimental value attaching, say, to the scenes of the greatest efforts of a man like Daniel Webster is not too great to be disregarded.

Notes and Comments

BOOK-LOVERS in France have every reason to be grateful to Mr. Gennadius, Greek Minister to England over a long period, for the gift to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, with which he has expressed his sense of the amity between France and Greece. A distinguished bibliophile himself, the Greek diplomatist has gone to his own collection and produced the second edition in folio of the "Moralia" of Plutarch, printed at Basel, in 1542. Once upon a time Rabelais owned this copy of the "Moralia"; he wrote his name in it, with the Greek inscription that served as his bookplate, and he annotated it here and there as an idea occurred to him. The copy passed from the library of Rabelais to that of the Abbaye of St. Jean a Salles, and was later owned by two famous book collectors, Charles Nodier and Aimé Martin. Passing through other hands, it eventually reached the ownership of Mr. Gennadius in 1890. The gift obtains further value from the rarity of Rabelais autographs.

GRANTING that the people of Brazil would show a most surprising unanimity of opinion if the entire population welcomed the growth of understanding between that Nation and the United States, it is none the less pleasant to hear, from Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, that the anti-American propaganda of some Brazilian newspapers does not, to any important degree, represent the sentiments of the people. Just why Mr. Medeiros Albuquerque, who has taken it upon himself to be responsible for many of these attacks, "has it in" for the United States Dr. Pessoa does not seem to know; the important thing is that his "having it in" is not seriously affecting public opinion. As conditions now stand, says Dr. Pessoa, "it is impossible for any man, or group of men, to do anything that will interfere with the relations between the two countries." And as he has recently been elected President of Brazil his opinion of local conditions is reasonably authoritative.

A SURPRISED Englishwoman heard, the other day, that there had been a war. In the circumstances, however, her surprise was quite natural, for there are places in the world where current history does not penetrate, and Miss M. A. Czapliska had been spending seven years in the Polar regions, whither she had gone as leader of an anthropological expedition to Arctic Siberia. Miss Czapliska, although somewhat behind in topics of the time, came back to her position as lecturer in anthropology at Oxford, England, as the most distinguished contemporary authority on the aborigines of Siberia, concerning whom she has already written at least two books, "Aboriginal Siberia" and "My Siberian Year." One may believe, however, that Miss Czapliska is well prepared to pick up current history, having also written "The Turks of Central Asia in History and Today." And she holds, most evidently, a very high place among the women who have proved their capacity for leadership in places where only exceptional men would follow.

Now that prohibition has come, and the men who formerly tended bar have found other employment, or are seeking other vocations, it has become clearer than ever that there was no ground for the "sympathetic" appeal that the saloon must be spared, in order that a large number of heads of families should not be thrown out of work. In those tearful pleas heads of families were invariably affected, though one might have supposed that an occasional liquor vender would have been a bachelor. But the worst blow to the doleful conjectures as to the barkeeper's ability to exist, once his accustomed occupation is gone, is the ease with which the liquor sellers have found other employment, employment nearly always more agreeable than selling beer and whisky, and often more remunerative. It is an interesting fact that many of the men who have passed a considerable time in the liquor business have expressed their relief that the law has at last forced them to take the step they have long wished, more or less half-heartedly, to take.

COMMENTING on the question whether the Greeks, when they attended performances of their classic drama, saw the players actually on a stage, Professor Brander Matthews admits that no archaeologist can answer it, but regards the answer obvious enough to anybody who is familiar with the history and mechanics of the theater. Comparing various arrangements for providing spectators with a view of some common point of interest, from the elevated platform on which they looked up at a medieval mystery play to the tiers of seats from which they look down at a circus, Professor Matthews points out that the Greek theater had the tiers of seats, and that the elevated stage was therefore superfluous; such an arrangement, in fact, would have gone contrary to the character of the Greeks as a "very practical race, never forcing themselves to do the unprofitable or unnecessary." The Greeks, in fact, needed no stage, so why should they have had one?

THE honorary degree awarded by the University of Vermont to Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet during the war, suggests to a New York newspaper the thought that Vermont, an inland State, has contributed famous officers to the United States Navy; and an examination of the list gives plausible foundation for the picturesque statement that "Vermont produces admirals as easily as it yields granite, marble, and Morgan horses." The list begins with Commodore Thomas Macdonough, winner of a famous victory in 1814, and includes Admiral George Dewey, commander of the American naval force at Manila Bay, and Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, who brought the Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic in time to take part in defeating the Spanish off Santiago. Considering that Vermont is only about one three-hundred-and-sixteenth of continental United States in area, her representation in the naval history of the Nation is certainly worthy of comment.